PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. TEN PAGES MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,195.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 1st September, 1907.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC		Gatinnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Marteau	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	26th „ „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000	....	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. „

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,706	Thur. 5th Sept.	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 6th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Sept., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africana, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forgetl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabocvich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5929	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* Will call at Karachi.		† Will call at Piume	

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	462	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Manchester	...	..	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct. 5
	Newby Hall	...	Sept. 8	Sept. 18	Sept. 27	Oct. 24
	City of York	...	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 6	Nov. 29

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Stanley Hall	..	..	Sept 18	..	Oct 13
	City of Lucknow	...	Sept 13	Oct 1	...	Oct 26
	City of Madras	...	Oct. 25	Nov 15	...	Dec 13

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(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,050,000
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San Francisco	Tientsin	Byejun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fungtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be assained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Samarang.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manila.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Naitobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1907, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1907.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Geo. J. McKenzie, Esq., as a Director in terms of Sec. 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt., and Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. James Aspinwall as one of the auditors in place of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall gone to England temporarily.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1907, to MONDAY, the 16th September, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
TO
CANADA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD.

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 5th of September, at 6-30 P.M., to consider what steps shall be taken in reference to the future premises of the Club.

SYDNEY COPE,
Honorary Secretary.
27TH AUGUST, 1907.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF—YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1907, at 6-45 P. M.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Honorary Secretary.
BOMBAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.

We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough :—

				Rs. a.
Thomson's Corsets	...	...	per pair	1 0
Do	K. K. ...	...	... "	1 10
Do.	C. B. ...	...	... "	1 10
Do.	Prima Donna...	...	... "	2 0
Do.	Marie	...	... "	2 0
Do.	Lady Curzon...	...	... "	2 0
Do.	Forget-me-not	...	... "	2 0
Do.	B ...	...	... "	2 0

Our PRICES defy COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.
A Boon for Young and Old.
EVERY MARRIED MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

WEAK and impotent husbands need no more curse their lots for DR. BISWAS'S PILL is ready to lend them a helping hand. Everything cannot be published by the Order of P. Magistrate, Calcutta. Those who want to know the particulars, please write to the Manager with half-anna stamp. Price, Re. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

COL. T. S. WEIR, I.M.S., commenced 2-5-07 ; under date 27-6-07 :—" I have mastered Simplex: the characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

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Simplex saves you time, worry and money. Can be self-mastered. Give it a trial.

Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
The World's Commercial Products. A Descriptive Account of the Economic Plants of the World and of their Commercial Uses. By W. G. Freeman, B. Sc., F. L. S. and S. E. Chander, D. Sc., F. L. S. With contributions by T. A. Henry, D. Sc., F. C. S., C. E. Jones, B. Sc., F. L. S. and E. H. Wilson. With over 400 fine illustrations, from photographs, 12 maps and 12 coloured plates	9 3
Napoleon's Men and Methods. By Alex. L. Kielland. Translated by Joseph McCabe (Author of "Talleyrand.") With a Preface by Oscar Browning. With vignettes by M. Loose, and a frontispiece	8 12
Nooks and Corners of Old England. By Allan Fea. With illustrations from photographs by the Author	5 0
The Martyrdom of Man. By Winwood Reade...	2 4
The Comic History of England. By Gilbert Abott A'Beckett. With reproductions of the 200 Engravings by John Leech and 20 page illustrations	1 8
The Horse in the Stable and in the Field. His Varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology, etc. By J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. (Stonehenge). Revised by Harold Leeney, M. R. C. V. S., etc. With 213 illustrations by Harrison Weir, Zwecker, and others, and 4 coloured plates. 16th edition, 2 volumes. 1907	22 8
Britain on and Beyond the Sea. Being a Handbook to the Navy League Map of the World. By Cecil H. Crofts, M. A. With a preface by Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G. C. B., C. M. G. 1907	1 2
The Laws of Cricket 1907	0 2

FICTION.

Colonial Edition. Cloth Rs. 2-4, Paper Re, 1-12.

Vaiti of the Islands. By Beatrice Grimshaw,
The World Peril of 1910. By George Griffith.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett,
Richard the Brazen. By Cyrus Townsend Brady and Edward Peple,
The Mascotte of Park Lane. A Society Novel. By Lucas Cleeve.
Kindred Spirits. By L. T. Meade.
Doctor Burton. By Archibald C. Gunter. With illustrations.
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The Dynamiter. By R. A. Stevenson and Fanny Van de Grift Stevenson. Pocket edition, leather 2 10

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANETD—ALL TO KNOW THAT DR. S. M. Husein's RUPRAS is a sure cure for Nervous and Weak Men, both young and old early decay and evils, and that class of ailments which make married life a curse. Equally efficacious in Dyspepsia, Bowel troubles, Chronic Cough and Asthma. Price, 1 tube, Rs. 2 per full course, 6 tubes, Rs. 10-8.

KANAK OIL—Used externally, along with "Rupras," cures local defect or weakness. Price one phial, Re. 1-8. For full course, 2 phials.

ADDRESS : DR. S. M. HUSSEIN,
Late Physician, Rampur State Hospital,
30, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

FEVERS
of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay.

NEW PREMISES
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CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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FURNITURE FOR
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Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
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BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
HENRY ARTHUR JONES' GREAT SUCCESS.
THE LIARS
From the Criterion Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW !!
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

WEDN., 4th ,, —The Sign of the Cross.
THURS., 5th ,, —The Intervener.
FRID., 6th ,, —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th ,, —Are You a Mason?
MOND., 9th ,, —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th ,, —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th ,, —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th ,, —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th ,, —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th ,, —The Three Musketeers.
MOND., 16th ,, —Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

TOWN HALL.
THE SCARLET MYSTERIES
A GIGANTIC SUCCESS!
TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
MONDAY SEPT. 2ND,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AND
TUESDAY SEPT. 3RD
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-45 P.M. Commence 9-30 P.M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as miror almiras and chest of drawers, cots, chairs, dressing, washband and writing tables, cupboard, sideboard, large show cupboard, book and hat-stands, English double door safe, etc.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. Wahid consisting—

1 D.B.B.L. Gun by Midland Gun Co. with implements.
1 D.B.B.L. rifle by W. J. Jeffrey and Co. in leather case.
1 Six Chamber Revolver by P. W. Webley and Son.
2 Boxes cartridges.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, R. Jopal Sajpal an insolvent :—one single door safe.

By order of the administrator of the late Ebrahim Haji Alarakhia, household furniture such as cupboard, cots, chairs, chandeliers, vaselamps, copper utensils, mattresses, pillows, etc.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Glass fronted office brougham.
1 Volunteer saddle and bridle, senior military pattern, nearly new of purest English manufacture.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE on TUESDAY the 3rd September, At 2-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 3rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, set of drawingroom sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, bookcase, writing tables, fancy teapoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door zoonda almyrah, single and double door almyrah, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash hand-tables, bed-room sofas, easy chairs, wind proof lamps by Hinks, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware, etc., the property of Lt-Col. E. M. Reed.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar about 7 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 5th Instant, 1907 at 5 p. m (S.T.) the following two-storied landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground with the dwelling-house thereon situate at Naigaum in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward, No. 838 and Street No. 198 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6 New No. 1451d and Old Survey No. 6-2093 and containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by the house of Mary Miranda Dooming Barel, on the West by the house of A. P. Bras, on the North by the Naigaum Cross Road and on the South by the vacant land of Manick Bon Thakur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to Watch Merchants and Gentlemen. Grand Auction Sale of 18 and 14 Carat Gold ladies' and gent's watches, Gold chronograph and Repeater watches, silver automatic, nickel chronograph, and steel automatic hunting and open-faced watches.

On FRIDAY the 6th Instant, at 2-30 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, a consignment of the following watches :—

39 Solid 18 and 14 carat Gold ladies' and gent's hunting and open-faced quarter repeater chronograph, and eight-day winding Swiss watches.
255 Sterling silver open-faced and hunting Swiss watches including Automatic and chronograph.
123 Nickel bronze, steel and gunmetal, hunting and open faced Swiss watches including chronograph automatics.

The above are first quality serviceable and strong make watches and will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

The above are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 16th Instant at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Najiba woman consisting of gold an lik beads, earrings, go tan clothes, towels, sheets, copper and enamalled vessels, bedding, pillows and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1907.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities including name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
LIST OF CHEAP BOOKS.
14 annas each.

MOB-FAIR. By Arthur M. Binstead, Author of "Pitcher in Paradise", &c.
HUMOUR OF BULLS & BLUNDERS. Edited by Marshall Brown.
A COQUETTE IN CRAPE. By Frank Danby, Author of "Pigs in Clover".
CONFESSIONS OF A PRINCESS. By Nop.
ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll.
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Marry Adams.
SELF HELP. By Samuel Smiles. Two parts in one volume.
A NATION ARMS. By Field-Marshall Earl Roberts, V. C., K. G.
HOW TO DO MORE BUSINESS. By G. C. Mares.
ADVERTISING THAT TELLS, or How to Advertise in a small way successfully. By, G. C. Mares.
PETER BINNEY, Undergraduate. By Archibald Marshall.
ENGLISH PROSE. From Mandeville to Ruskin. Chosen & Arranged by W. Peacock. (World's Classics Series.)
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GERMANY'S SWELLED HEAD. By Emil Reich.
SOCIOLOGY. By C. W. Saleeby, M. D.
SPIRITUALISM. By Edward T. Bennett.
MOTORS & MOTORING. By Prof. Spooner.
PHYSIOLOGY. By Alex Hill.
JUDAISM. By Israel Abrahams, M. A.
THE MYTHOLOGY OF ANCIENT BRITAIN & Ireland. By Charles Squire.
THE ART OF THINKING. By Mrs. Egerton Eastwick.
COLLINS' GEM DICTIONARY.
ROUTLEDGE'S DESK DICTIONARY.
PEARS' SHILLING CYCLOPAEDIA.
THE HANDY ATLAS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. G. S. Containing 120 pages of Maps.
THE HANDY TOURING ATLAS OF THE BRITISH Isles. Specially prepared for Cyclists, Motorists & Travellers. By J. G. Bartholomew. Containing 120 pages of maps with index.
THE HANDY SHILLING ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Containing 120 pages of maps and World Gazetteer

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Brass and Iron foundery known by the name of the Vulcan Works at Foras Road, Byculla.

Under Instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Robert Dyer, an insolvent, and with the consent of Mr. James Bulkley, the mortgagee the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction (provided the same is not previously disposed of by private contract), at No. 160, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay THIS DAY, MONDAY the 2nd September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All the beneficial interest and good will of the above-named insolvent in the business of Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, and all the plant machinery, stock in trade articles and effects in or about the manufactory situate at 160 Foras Road aforesaid and known by the name of "The Vulcan Works." Private offers for the purchase of the above premises will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co. the attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee and to the Undersigned.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Colaba :—

38 Full-pressed bales of cotton out of 203 bales, Kosi to Colaba Invoice No. 68 of 9th April 1907, damaged by fire.

Re Kelyan to Colaba Invoice No. 2 of 20th December, 1906 :—

One wagon load of ordinary stones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, THIS DAY, Monday the 2nd September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bajri in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jawari in bags, mustard seed in bags, boxes of cigarettes, and tobacco, cases of picture, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, boxes of luggages, tins and drums of oil, lot of condemned sheets, bundle of books and papers, boxes of sola hats, crate trunks, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

After the above sale two wagon load of sand, Ex Diva, will be sold at G. I. P. Ry. Byculla Goods Department.

Auction Sale of old and unserviceable stores and a large teakwood roof at the Tramway Co. Stable at Colaba and also unserviceable stores at the Byculla stables opposite Victoria Gardens.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Stable at Colaba, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of old horse shoes, iron hoops, girder, rail pieces, light rails, cast iron, scrap leather pieces, corrugated iron sheets, candle dust, horse hair, steel files, empty kerosine oil cases with tins, oil drums, oil casks, carrot cutting machines, wooden staircase, compound doors and Venetian and glass frames, powder casks, etc.

Also a large teakwood roof with Mangalore tiles will be sold at Colaba at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day.

The stores at the Stables at Byculla will be sold at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwadi Gennajee Senajee and on account and risk of Kisanchand Kanayalal :—

Very valuable packet of 6 rubies, pair of diamond ear-buttons, packet of about 60 emeralds, one large emerald, one large pearl, weighing 100 chaus.

On account and risk of Panachand Bhoorachand :—

Large and small loose pearls, and one packet Brilliants.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

To be sold by private contract very valuable bungalow known as "Valentine Lodge" at Sangam, POONA, about 5 minutes' drive from the Station.

The "Valentine Lodge" has 2 bungalows in the compound, the large bungalow has a large drawingroom and one large diningroom, 2 large and 4 small bedrooms with bath rooms attached, cookroom, 2 big stables, outhouses, etc., and has extensive compound having a nice garden. Admeasuring about 7 acres and 6 goontas and has besides alluvial land about 1 acre and 31 goontas.

The small bungalow has a drawing and dinning room, 2 bedrooms and bathrooms and separate cookroom and outhouses and stables.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :—The price varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C." Spring PHAETON, by "Grosvenor." First rate condition. Apply ANDERSSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servants, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 weeks' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 6.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Hippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Re. 13-13 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 3 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—TEMPORARY (for four months only) a DRAFTSMAN, for the Drawing Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply sending copies of testimonials, etc., to LOCO : and CARR : SUPDT., N.-W. Ry., Lahore.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Waste, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.
PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.
CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.
IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the "Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.
IT WILL COMMENCE IN OUR COLUMNS TO-MORROW.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unaware to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the ess

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3,389 tons, Captain G Bergullan, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F Cammack, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schonfels, 2,610 tons, Captain D Kloppenburg, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R B Kwiatt, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Delagoa Bay, 2,123 tons, Captain A Norrsell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Beira, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lingas, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr E L Smith and 96 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain F M Austin, arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Hewitt ....Capt W G Batchamp ..... R I Marine
M-L-T S Fallmarge ....Ch's Hollowa ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto ..... Lt Comdr Harden ..... R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr R S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..... N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 31.

Capri	2784 Beloto	P & R S N Co
Delagoa	2123 Norrsell	
Delhi	4783 Andrews	Shanghai—16-9 P & O Co
Egypt	4178 Summers	P & O Co
Ipswich	513 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Itaura	3363 Thomson	M M & Co
Kola	1205 Cole	M M & Co
Lalpoora	3134 Hodgson	M M & Co
Langiale	2513 Gray	Antwerp W & A G & Co
Macagon	3522 Powell	P & O Co
Magician	3271 McKee	Killick Nixon & Co
Nowshera	1961 Abbott	Rangoon 1-9 M M & Co
Oriental	3385 Tocquen	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2768 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3068 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2781 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shirala	3400 Scott	M M & Co
Xema	446 Mohamad	K'chi N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	Chittagong	7-9	F Muir & Co
C&R	Dunbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Liverpool	4-9	R Nixon & Co
D&E	Ouda	3499	Garland	Calcutta	2-9	M M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	3669	Henderson	N F		K Nixon & Co
H	Nescri	912	Primrose	P Gulf	5-9	B & P S N Co
F	Piroozi	3006	Watson	Jeddah	4-9	B & P S N Co
Q	Richfield	2276	Dermody	Dunkirk	5-9	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera		N F		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	953	Mohamad		N F		Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmad		K'chi	3-9	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Barenfels	3469	Engeinge	K'chi	7-9	Glade & Co
3	Commodore	2913	Boss	Hull	3-9	W & A G & Co
4	Langdale	3515	Gray	Hull	5-9	W & A G & Co
5	Islami	1606	Newby	Jeddo	7-3	B & P S N Co
6	Sultan	3816	Ulrich	Darban	9-9	A Strandes
7	Yetoroku Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	4-9	N Y Kaisha
10&11	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	4-9	P & O Co
16	Bulimba	1607	Sewell	Busreh	9-9	M M & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Linga	943	Rickford		K'chi		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Delagoa s	Norrsell	Beira Aug 17
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi Aug 29
	Landaura s	Austin	Calcutta 14

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Gerd s	Andreasen	Bangkok &c
	Naitung s	Thomson	Calcutta &c
	Orissa s	Kedslic	Calcutta &c
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Marseilles
	Schonfels	Kloppenburg	Hamburg &c
	Sclesia s	Bergullan	Trieste
Sept. 1	Obra s	Cammack	Zanzibar &c

The steamer Egypt for London began to load on Saturday

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
28	Zinnia	J R Clarke	Karachi
	Ulma	Robertson	Rangoon
	Lord Kelvin	W F M aser	Bombay
	Manics	R L he	Mauritius
	Katoria	O P Filling	Chittagong
	M Meapatchy	A D Word	Rangoon
	Semalia	E W Drull	London

DEPARTURES.

29	Bullmouth	J T Watch	Aroe Bay
	Cremyon	W Gibb	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Aug	Vessel.	From
26	Bharata	Negapatam
27	Dundas	Calcutta
28	Palamcotta	Rangoon
28	Umkuzi	Calcutta
27	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
29	Clan Macnab	Coast
29	Uhenfels	Middlesbro

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

29	Wakamiya Maru	Penang
29	Drachenfels	Antwerp
31	Chusan	Singapore
31	Orsolo	Venice
Sept. 1	Umkzi	Natal
2	Barbarigo	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits' at the Town Hall to-morrow evening the 3rd instant from 6 p.m.,

2. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant (Bank Holiday) Dress—Khaki, without Arms, Mounting Saddles and Bridles, Full particulars of "Rendezvous" will be notified later.

3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 13th October at 8 a m Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, white helmet.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

126—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 7th instant :—

To-day Monday the 2nd—"E" Coy (Scottish High School) parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 3rd—"M" Coy parade on company parade ground at 3-15 p m

II—"I" Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III—"L" Coy parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 3-30 p m.

Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 5th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday, the 6th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p m. on company parade ground.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Khaki.

Saturday the 7th—"H" Coy., Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals, appendix 1906.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

239 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 8-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.

Serving Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each Member of the Corps and Club is entitled to two free tickets, in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re 1 each to be remitted with applications (with name of Guest), for tickets to the Head-Quarters Office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

* * * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

INDIAN Railway earnings continue to improve. Last week they were seventy-two lakhs of rupees against sixty-eight lakhs in the corresponding period last year.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 30.] [BOMBAY, *August* 31.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	82 13/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	...	94 1/8		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	84 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 9/16	1/4	
Do. in New York	...	68 1/4	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·15		·01¼
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·50		3/4
Do. do. do. New York		4·66 1/4		3/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4½	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		4 1/4		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	5 3/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	2 1/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 3/4		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 27/32d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 17th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 30,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 110,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	...Good busn.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000 "
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	...7·49-64
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3/4 unchanged

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·00	6·88	6·81	6·75
—03	—02	—03	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·73	6·72	6·72	6·73	6·73
—04	—03	—04	—03	—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	... 5,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... Mutilated
Spot Cotton—13·55 unchanged	
Futures—Month of Dec. mutilated	Advanced early owing to reports of crop damage and declined through liquidation.
Futures—Month of March, 12·55—02	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13 9/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of October 12·77—06
Do. do. December 12·62—03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

American Markets closed Saturday and Monday.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	273,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	81,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 1/2
F. G. Broach	d. 6 3/4
Good Broach	d. 6
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 1/2
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 3/4
Good Bhownagger	d. 5
Fine Oomras	d. 5 1/2
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 3/4
Good Oomras	d. 5
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 1/2
Fine Belatti	d. 4 3/4
Good Belatti	d. 4 3/4
Fine Bengals	d. 4 3/4
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 3/4
Good Bengals	d. 4 3/4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d. 5 1/2
Good Khandeish	d. 4 3/4
F. G. Khandeish	d. 5 1/2

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/64d. Sellers.
Months—Sept.-Nov.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—5 1/64d. Sellers.
Months—Aug.-Sept.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—4 1/64d. Sellers.
Months—Sept.-Nov.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/64d. Sellers.
Months—Sept.-Nov.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—35 7/8 New Terms—Sept.-Oct.—London, done.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 6 3/4d Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers ... ... £ 93
Yellow Metal ... ... £ 8

Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 7 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. £ 7 7/8 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 17 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp net. £ 6 15 0

BOMBAY, AUGUST 31.

All Markets closed for Gokal Ashtami Holiday.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 31.] [BOMBAY, *September* 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	82 3/4	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	...	94 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	84 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31 1/2	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 5/8	1/16	
Do. in New York	...	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris		25·15 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·40 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York		closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate		4 1/2	Since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight		4 1/4		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills		4 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills		5 3/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2 1/8		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 3/4		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 27/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans ...	...7 45 — 03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...391 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·93	6·84	6·78	6·73
—02	—04	—03	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·71	6·70	6·70	6·71	6·71
—02	—02	—03	—02	—02

New York—
Exports to Continent ... 21,000 bales, yesterday
*Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·25 yesterday.
* Repetition.—New York and New Orleans closed.

Cotton Stock in London ... 34,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 1,720,000 "
" " East Indian 277,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 13,490,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	53,000 bales
"	Sold on Speculation	9,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	3,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	50,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	17,000 "
"	Stock	7,50,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 "
"	Sold on Speculation	200 "
"	Sold for Exportation	...
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	2,500 "
"	Actual Exports	1,300 "
"	Week's Imports	3,000 "
"	Stocks	37,000 "
Afloat	Americans	10,000 "
"	Indian	9,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—36 1/4 Oct.-Nov.—London—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 56½ Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 57½ Sept.-Oct.—H. A. D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—54 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Buyers.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3/4, Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 6 3/4d, Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	1,095
Bangalore Bank...	...	...	110
Commercial Bank	...	...	17
Do.	6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	...	60
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	...	500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	...	135
Coral	...	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	...	350
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	...	2,500
Madura	...	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	...	nom.	200
Tinnevelly	...	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	...	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		buyers 30
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	...63s. 9d.
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. ...		... sellers
Do. do. 1913 ...	...	... 900
Do. do. 1909 ...	...	... 1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.) ...		...3s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*		... £ 98
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		...18s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld ...		... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...		... 100
Do. 7 per cent, Cum. Pref.		... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)		... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		... 98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed		... £10¼
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed		... £99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...		...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures		... £99½
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
New Mysore Manganese		... £1½
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		95
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...		90
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent,		buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society		... 11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)		75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures		... £101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...		... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...		... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...		... £121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...		... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)		... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company		... 4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		... 9¼
Shimoga Manganese		... £ 90
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)		... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...		... 97½
United Coffee Growers		sellers 65
Visianagram Mining		... 15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12s. 6d. paid ...	... 12s.
Balaghat, fully paid	...8s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 20s.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 2s. 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	26s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid) ...	... 15s.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 15s.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 9d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 8s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 6d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5½
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Rs. 8-8
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 24s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 5s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 9s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1½d.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid	... 3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 8s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

The Board of Cricket Control in Australia met at Sydney on the 10th instant when, among other business transacted, it was decided to remunerate Australian players in the forthcoming Test Matches at the rate of £25 per match and 15 shillings a day for expenses when away from home. It was also resolved to open negotiations with reference to the visit of a South African team, and in connection with the visit of the next Australian eleven to England it was decided to ask the M.C.C. whether 1908 of 1909 would be the most acceptable year for an Australian team to visit England.

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A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DOMINGOS PATEL—Sept. 1, at Parel, Senior Compositor for many years in the "Bombay Gazette." Aged 60 years. Deeply regretted by his fellow-workmen. R. I. P.

NOLAN—Sept. 1, at Schoen House Wodehouse Road, Ruby Olive Florence, the beloved and only daughter of William and Henrietta Nolan, after a long and patient illness, aged 39 years. Deeply regretted. Relations and Friends will please accept this intimation. Funeral will leave the residence at 4-30 p. m. arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 this evening (Calcutta and English Papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—August 28, at Edinburgh, the wife of the Reverend J. Cameron, Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLUM—August 23, at Rookcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of E. C. Allum, Punjab Police, of a son.

DALY—August 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Jas. A. Daly, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a son.

DUPEN—August 27, at Palghat, the wife of Vivian Pennefather Dupen, of a daughter.

DEWAR—August 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of D. Dewar, I. C. S., of a son.

FRASER—August 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Hugh Fraser, retired, of Fort Kalakankar, of a daughter.

ROE—August 27, at Weymouth, the wife of R. O. Roe, of a son.

WEST—August 26 at Poona, the wife of S. Condr. J. J. West, R. and T. Corps, of a son.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 6h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 54m., High water, 8-31m., 7-28a., Low water, 0-45m., 2-19a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

The "Scarlet Mysteries," Town Hall.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company,—"The Liars."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 3.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"Lady Windermere's Fan." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 9-21m., 8-41a. Low water, 1-43m., 3-3a.

Wednesday, September 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. All-India United Assurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-45 p.m. Hirgoli Press Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p. m. Gaiety Theatre Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Sign of the Cross." Celebration of anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 83rd Birth. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-0m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-34m., 3-49a.

Thursday, September 5.—Fancy Dress Football Match, Cooperage. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company.—"The Intervener." Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m. A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-81m., 10-9a.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-23a.

Friday, September 6.—Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"Charley's Aunt." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-58m., 10-46a. Low water, 4-0m., 4-54a.

Saturday, September 7.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams v. Elphinstone College and R. I. M. I., respectively. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Comedy Company—"Are you a Mason?" Sun rises, 6h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 11-23m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-39m., 5-24a.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.—Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, Bombay, who was seriously ill at a village in France, arrived here by the last mail steamer. He is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI.—The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, Prince Ranjitsingji, of cricket fame, who came to Bombay to witness the recent cricket matches, has been ill with asthma and is under the treatment of Dr. Childe. His Dewan, Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, has in consequence come up to Bombay.

A LABOURER'S SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, on Saturday Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rama Bhow (30), a Hindu labourer employed at a Fuel Depot in 14th Kamathipura Lane. The evidence showed that the deceased owed some money to his master, and the latter pressed for the return of the loan on Friday morning. The same evening the deceased was found suffering from opium poisoning, and died some time afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PARSI FIRE-TEMPLE.—The 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Dady Seth fire-temple, which occurred on Saturday, was celebrated with due *eclat*. A thanksgiving ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock in the morning, when a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen attended. Another thanksgiving ceremony was performed in the evening; and a dinner was given, in which the Parsi residents of the locality participated. The fire-temple premises were illuminated during the night.

A FATAL FALL.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Bapu Balu (16), a workman employed at the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba. On Friday the deceased was washing an electric tram-car, when he slipped and fell off the top of the car into a pit over which the car was standing. He sustained severe injuries to his head and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died from cerebral hemorrhage. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p. m. to-day :—

March	With Sword and Lance ... Starke
Overture	La Ruche D'or ... Brepsant
Valse	Barcelona ... Everett
Selection	The Casino Girl ... Englander
Intermezzo	Oryathia ... Hume
American Sketch	The Darkie Boatman ... Aher
Valse	In Southern Seas ... Savasta
Galop	A Mrtan Ride ... Bidgood

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE EPISODE.—The "Indu Prakash" states :—We have made careful inquiries and are in a position to give all the facts in regard to the matter to the hearsays about which we gave currency. The belief that the ascetic of the Mahodeo's temple is a detective is based upon merest suspicion, and as far as we know there are no proofs for making any definite allegations

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1907.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY.

IT is a truism to say that no domestic animal has figured so largely in human history as the horse. Still it may not generally be realised what an indispensable part the horse has played in the conquest of almost every European and Asiatic nation from the very earliest time. All the races which have in their turn held mastery in the Old World "have owed the extension of their power or the preservation of their liberty to the horse." This was the case with the Persians, the Aryan invaders of India, the Egyptians, the Greeks, Macedonians, Carthagenians, and Romans in the ancient world; it was by the possession of good horses that the Arabs were enabled to carry out with such rapidity and thoroughness the spread of Islam and that the Franks were able to stem the Saracen invasion of Europe in the eighth century; that the Normans were victorious at Hastings and that all the European wars in the age of chivalry and mounted men-at-arms were won. Finally, even when with the decay of feudalism the importance of infantry was conceded, cavalry continued to be an indispensable prerequisite for success in most wars, many of the victories of, for instance, Marlborough, Frederick the Great and Napoleon being chiefly attributable to their splendid cavalry. And in the present day, though heavy cavalry tends to yield in importance to mounted infantry, the value and usefulness of the horse is not one jot abated and it may be confidently predicted that in the future as in the past the horse will continue to be bred for service in war no less than for domestic purposes. Beyond doubt the most interesting problem of hippology, and one which seems to have been recently settled with every probability of finality, is the question of the origin of the highly mettled war steed and the thoroughbred. It has long been known, or at least suspected, that whatever people have, during the past two thousand years and more, possessed good steeds have owed the excellence, particularly in point of swiftness, to the intermixture of Arab blood with their own breed. But it remained for Professor Ridgeway to demonstrate with a variety and abundance of cogent arguments that the original habitat of the Arab race of horses was North Africa and not Arabia. It seems certain that however many kinds of *equidæ* there may have been in prehistoric times, in historic times there were roughly only two main stocks, the horses of Upper Europe and Upper Asia, dun or white in colour, the vast majority—excluding the Celtic variety—being thick-set, slow animals, and secondly, horses of Libyan origin of a type completely different in colour, shape and the manner of holding their tails, a breed which is to be identified with the Arab and Barbary horses of modern times. Horses of the first type penetrated to the southern parts of the Europe-Asian Continent in the early days of human history. They appear in Babylonia in the 15th century B.C. and they were employed in chariots by the Aryan conquerors of Hindustan; but so soon as the superior qualities of the Libyan breed became known and importation became practical, as much Libyan blood as was possible was introduced and the old Europe-Asian type of horse underwent such modification by cross breeding that it has nowhere remained unchanged, except perhaps in the wilds of Central Asia. The Libyan type, which was far more persistent and whose purity was assiduously maintained in its chief breeding places—first Libya, then Arabia—has remained practically unchanged to the present day.

Needless to say the prevailing colour of the Arab is bay. It has an inherent tendency to stripings, white feet and a white star on its face; it is more tractable and docile as well as more swift than the coarser breed which it displaced, and consequently races which had only used chariots in the past began to practice riding and use horses as cavalry when once they had obtained a sufficient sprinkling of Arab blood to modify their inferior native type, This we know was the case in Greece and also in Egypt. The Egyptians indeed did not use horses in war at all until the 18th or 19th dynasties, for it was not until this time that they came in the way of acquiring horses from the Libyan people in North Africa. The conquests of Ramesis II and his successors must have been largely the result of this timely acquisition of a new arm. There is ample testimony that the Arabians had no knowledge of the horse until the early centuries of the Christian era; they then imported Libyan steeds through Egypt, and the chief breeding ground of this fine race of horses was henceforth transferred to Arabia, although Morocco still continued to produce the purest of Libyan steads. The acquisition of horses by the Arabs in the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Mohammed was one of the most momentous events in the history of the world, for it was almost entirely by reason of their formidable cavalry that the early Moslems were able to effect such astonishing conquests from Spain in the East. In the time of the Roman Republic many writers testified to the excellence of the Numidian breed, and the Roman legions had cause to know their value in war from their encounters with the Numidian cavalry of Hannibal and later of Jugurtha. Barbary horses of what we should now call Arab stock found their way into Spain with the Carthagenians and contributed by a judicious crossing with the native breed to produce the Spanish gennet so famous in mediæval times. These Spanish horses were introduced into America by the Spanish conquerors, and, since the original American *equidæ* were then extinct, may be regarded with good reason as the ancestors of present day American breeds and especially of the wild horses of the prairies and pampas. Similarly the best Italian horses in later Roman times and in the middle ages contained much Libyan blood. The best racers in Imperial Rome were certainly of the same breed and even the Gallic horses, which the Romans after Cæsar's conquest adopted for their cavalry, owed all their excellence to their blending with an imported Libyan stock.

The Gauls were the only ones of the North European enemies of Rome who employed cavalry in their wars against the Romans precisely because they were the only people who had managed to get Libyan horses. From this time on, the best French horses all showed Libyan characteristics, viz., the Limousin horse, which could trace its origin to the horses introduced by the Saracen conquerors in the 8th century, the Auvergne breed, and, finally, the Britany breed, which was largely exported to Ireland and from there even to far-away Iceland. Whether we study the Flanders horses, those of Germany, Denmark or Russia, we must come to the same conclusion, namely, that the best war steeds of modern Europe have been evolved by an interbreeding of the old European stock with the superior Libyan one. This interbreeding shows a predominance of blacks and greys and we know that the strong heavy horses favoured by mediæval knights were chiefly black, like much of the best European cavalry of to-day. In the evolution of racers and thoroughbreds a greater proportion of Libyan blood was introduced, and the result was of course a greater proportion of genuine Libyan colour—bay. The history of horse-breeding in England is a fascinating theme, but we have not space to pursue it here. Suffice it to say that Libyan horses were introduced from Gaul in Roman times, that the Anglo-Saxons almost let the breed die out, that the Normans won the battle of Hastings by their horses and rapidly restored the breed, that efforts were constantly made by Kings and Acts of Parliament to encourage the improvement of horseflesh, that the shire horses of to-day are descendants of old English warhorses, and that the origin of modern English through breds is distinctly traceable to the importation of Arab (*i.e.* Libyan) mares in the 17th century. Thus we have seen—and whoever will read Ridgeway's "Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse" may study the question more in detail—that the superiority of the Libyan or Arab breed was early recognised and has since been in great demand throughout the world, and that "it is to the blending of the bay horses of North Africa with the white or dun horses of Asia and Europe in varying degrees that are due all the improved breeds of the world." We have been able to show that the Arab horse originated in Libya, and there is every evidence to prove that this triumph of horse-flesh was not due to purely artificial breeding developed out of the ordinary domestic horse of Europe and Asia. The bay colour seems such a permanent trait of the Libyan breed that it must have been the primeval colour. This colour, which seems inseparably connected with speed, together with the other very special characteristics—physical and temperamental—of the Libyan breed, enables it to be almost irrefutably determined that this precious breed of horses which has served humanity so well, was produced by natural specialisation through countless ages and was not as was until recently supposed, the deliberate result of artificial selection.

MONO-RAIL TRACTION.

IT is nearly three months since Mr. Brennan, of torpedo fame, made public his method of mono-rail traction, when he exhibited a six-foot model vehicle at a soirée of the Royal Society. The public mind has not, perhaps, grasped the fact that there are great possibilities for this form of traction in the future and that mono-rail vehicles will, with perfect safety, cross chasms and rivers on a wire hawser. Nevertheless, this feat has been accomplished in the presence of a large gathering of people, when a model vehicle carrying a man weighing ten stone, crossed with perfect balance a fifty-foot span and was able to negotiate gradients of 1 in 5, also turning in little more than its own length; and while satisfactorily demonstrating the practicability of the system on a small scale, clearly proved that even better results might be expected when tried on a larger one. How a vehicle twelve feet broad, standing still or moving at a high rate of speed on a single rail, can keep its balance in spite of shifting loads, centrifugal action, wind or any other forces is no doubt beyond the ken of those who are not initiated in the mysteries of the paradoxical gyroscope. But since any explanation of the gyrostatic action of revolving bodies is beyond the scope of an ordinary article, being the most difficult both to explain as well as to understand in all the movements known in mechanism, it will be sufficient to explain that this power of balancing itself when either stationary or moving is given to the mono-rail vehicle by a stability mechanism which in itself is of extreme simplicity. It consists of two fly-wheels revolving in opposite directions at a very high velocity and contained in air-exhausted cases; hence the power required to keep them in rapid motion is not great, air and journal friction being reduced to a minimum. These fly-wheels are rotated by electric motors at so high a speed that should the driving current be cut off, it will be two or three days before they come to rest and many hours before they cease to impart stability to the vehicle of which they are a part. The road wheels are beneath the centre in a single line and are so attached to the carriage as to allow for verticle as well as horizontal curves, enabling the vehicle to run without danger of derailment on rails laid on uneven ground or even on rails that are crooked. Speed gear is provided for hilly country and the vehicle can free-wheel down-hill at a great velocity and with perfect safety. As may be most suitable for local conditions, the motive power can be either steam, petrol, oil, gas, or electricity. Flying lines on the mono-rail system could be laid with sufficient rapidity to accompany an army in the field, bridges being spanned by a single wire hawser, the swaying of which does not disturb the natural balance of the vehicle. The advantages claimed by the inventor for his system may be briefly stated as follows:—Small initial cost and up-keep of the permanent way, especially as regards tunneling, cuttings, embankments and bridges; security from derailment when taking curves at high speed, as the vehicles lean inwards at the required angle automatically, there being no lateral oscillation, high speed can be attained without any discomfort to travelling; fuel consumption will be considerably less owing to the absence of what is known as flange friction as well as of oscillation. With these advantages we may predict that the mono-rail system of traction has a great future before it. Mr. Brennan spent his early days in Australia and it was his experience of the difficulties and hardships of travel in that country that first led him to think out his mono-rail system. The country that gave birth to the idea of this wonderful means of travelling will no doubt be one of the first to reap the benefits of it; and the problem of opening up northern Australia and connecting it with the south will be solved, amongst many others that have up to the present defeated the most enterprising pioneers of civilisation.

EVENTS IN MOROCCO.

WHEN the guns of the *Galilee* boomed over the roofs of Casa Blanca a few weeks ago it was the first time the Moors had heard the sound of French guns in Morocco since the bombardment of Mogador in 1844. On another page we give a complete account of the recent stirring events which have necessitated France's re-enaction in Morocco of the events of sixty odd years ago. From this interesting diary it will be seen that the troubles in Morocco are of a complicated kind and it remains to be seen whether His Shereefian Majesty Mulai Abd-el-Aziz will weather the storms now raging in his dominions. It will be observed that there are at least two distinct wars in progress, between which there is no well-defined connection. The first is that in the Kmass mountains, between the Mahalla, the Sultan's troops, and the tribesmen who are protecting Raisuli, the capturer of the Scottish Kaid. The second struggle, that proceeding hundreds of miles away, on the Atlantic coast, where the town of Casa Blanca has been bombarded by the French, and the population from Tangier to Mazagan is in a desperate state of unrest. This action on the part of France was due to the murder by the natives of several Frenchmen who were engaged on the works of harbour construction which for some years have been in progress at Casa Blanca. For once in a way the world has unanimously approved the prompt action on the part of France, and France may be congratulated on the fact that to her alone has been left the work of securing reparation, for had an Englishman been amongst the group of foreigners who were assassinated at Casa Blanca, it is certain that a British man-of-war would have figured prominently in the bombardment of the port. The latest telegrams show that Britain has entire confidence in the ability of France to carry out the pacification of Casa Blanca, for though the English in Morocco have asked for a man-of-war to be sent, the Government has declined to send one. As it is, France has happily secured all the kudos to be derived from European naval intervention in Morocco, and France has been saved the possibility of another Alexandria and the assured humiliation and envernoment of her people.

The lesson of Alexandria, by the way, may be the lesson of Casa Blanca. The barbarous outrages for which Morocco has long been notorious are ebullitions of a venomous antipathy against the modernisation of an unwelcome civilisation and against the appearance of the Cross in the land of the Crescent. The great man of Morocco is not the Sultan, nor the Pretender, nor Raisuli, but Ma-el-Amin, the holy man of the desert at the back of Cape Juby. He is the Mahdi of Morocco, and a "holy war" North-West of Africa is not an eventuality which could be regarded by any Power with complacency. Bombardments always have sequels. No Britisher—and no Frenchman, for that matter—will forget what a surprising chain of events followed the shelling of Alexandria. When a European nation has landed an expeditionary force in a town after a bombardment which has shattered the old half-savage authority, it finds no easy matter to withdraw, for it cannot face the responsibility of leaving anarchy rampant. With a strong central Moorish Government, on which dependence could be placed, the position of affairs would be much simpler. Satisfaction could be demanded, and when it had been given the avenging force could retire. In this case withdrawal will be hazardous, inasmuch as other outrages are almost certain to follow, whether there is a holy war or not. France is acting with resolution, and will not shrink because the future is uncertain and the commitment may be heavy. But the story of the conquest and occupation of Algeria will show the risks and strain of a guerilla war in a difficult and practically unknown country, and against wild races of the martial calibre of the Moors. It is with no small satisfaction therefore that we view the determination of the British Government to give affairs in Morocco as wide a berth as possible, unless absolutely compelled by the course of events.

As the P. & O. s. s. *Caledonia*, which sailed on Saturday will not proceed beyond Marseilles, the parcel post for the United Kingdom *via* Gibraltar, was not forwarded by that mail.

CAPTAIN KEOGH CULLEN, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, sustained a slight injury last Friday by his pony shying and colliding with a passing trap.

THE Police of Burma are prosecuting a European named Edgar Graham, an ex-soldier of the Essex Regiment, for personating Captain Jackson of the Devonshire Regiment stationed at Rangoon.

THE results of the census taken in Simla have not been worked out, but a rough abstraction shows that the population, European and Native, is not likely to exceed materially the population ascertained in the census of 1904.

WE hear from Rangoon that the strike amongst the boys of St. John's School still continues. A few day-scholars returned on Friday last and the Principal of the College expects that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at to-day.

THE vexed question of bookmakers is still troubling the minds of owners. The reply received from the stewards in answer to their memorial consisted, we are informed, of a brief letter expressing regret that they were unable to meet their wishes.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer *Egypt* were the Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. and Mrs. Cox., Hon. Mr. Justice Rampini, Hon. Mr. Justice E. Fletcher, Hon. Mr. Justice Harington and Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

COWS wearing smoked glass spectacles may be seen in the interior of Russia, where great tracts of country are covered with snow six months of the year. The cows become afflicted with snow-blindness while looking for fine grass under the melting snow.

A CAWNPORE correspondent states that two natives were seen by a European Non-Commissioned Officer loitering about with guns. He called to them and sent a servant after them, when they bolted, dropping their guns. No trace has as yet been found of the men or the owners of the guns.

THE members of the Bharatwarshiya Digambar Jain Tirthshetra Committee of India have laid before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a representation regarding the proposed grant of leases for erecting buildings on Parasnath Hill in the Hazaribagh District, "in the earnest hope that it will receive that full and sympathetic consideration which the matter deserves owing to its overwhelming importance to the entire Jain community."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation will be held with the Municipal Office at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time.) Next Monday, for the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill further to amend certain Acts with a view to giving effect to the proposed compromise in the matter of the respective liabilities of the Corporation and Government regarding Police charges, etc. and the reports of the Committee of the Corporation regarding matters connected with Electric Light and Power and Tramway Extensions in the City.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MOROCCO ABLAZE WITH REVOLT.

King and Kaiser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 17.

The occupation of Casablanca by Admiral Philibert with a force of 3,500 men has not had the desired effect of overawing the fanatical tribesmen guilty of the massacre of Frenchmen which brought about French military intervention. Their fierceness and boldness appear on the contrary to be increasing day by day. Since the landing of the French forces on the 7th instant, and the hard fighting that then occurred, the tribesmen have made several desperate attacks upon the French camp protecting Casablanca. So determined and so regardless of loss were the Moorish onslaughts that General Drude the French Commander found it a somewhat strenuous task to repulse them. From twenty to twenty-three thousand tribesmen, mostly mounted, are believed to have taken part in these attacks and it is believed that fresh attempts, in which a still larger number of men will be engaged, are being prepared by the Moors. General Drude is reported to have asked the French Government to reinforce him with several thousand more men or he can scarcely be responsible for the consequences. The French Government however denies having been applied to for more men and declares that it has no present intention of reinforcing General Drude—its object being, in accordance with the provisions of the Algeciras Convention, simply to restore order and tranquility in the coast towns and organise the Franco-Spanish police. The last attempt of the Moors was on the night of the 12th instant when a Moorish force nearly succeeded in capturing the French outposts. In all these affairs the Moors have been found to be armed with good modern rifles introduced into Morocco by contraband. They also fight in open order on the most modern European system and are altogether well led. Not less than 500 Moors were killed either by the French bombardment or by the murdering and pillaging tribesmen inside Casablanca, while outside the town the French shell fire killed about a thousand of the tribesmen. The picture of desolation presented by Casablanca up to the end of last week was horrible. There were evidences of murder, pillage and every kind of outrage on all sides and for days the stench from the decomposing bodies of human beings and the carcases of horses, mules and donkeys was so overpowering as to threaten an epidemic. The French, however, have burned all the bodies that they could not bury and order is now being restored in the place. The persistence of the tribesmen at Casablanca in returning to the charge after their repeated experience of the deadly effects of European artillery and firearms, has produced a deep impression in France and it is asked whether mere lust of pillage could be the sole incentive for such sacrifices In fact this fanatical stubborness is thought to justify the fear that Ma-el-Ainin has won the ear of a large proportion of his fellow countrymen in the Holy War which he is preaching against the infidel. In Tunis the native Arab Press, however guarded they may have to be under present circumstances, yet betray keen joy at the rising of the Faithful in Morocco, regarding it as possibly signifying the revival of Islam. All the coast towns are alarmed, and with too much reason, at the prospect of attacks from the tribesmen. A state of panic prevails at Tangier where all business is practically suspended, the stores are closed and the Customs House is deserted. A general state of commotion and confusion prevails. Hundreds of refugees, mostly Europeans, have reached Tangier from Magazan where a Moorish attack is daily expected. The great majority of the Europeans who have means to get away are leaving Tangier, the exodus from which place has already reached the number of 1,700 persons. Gibraltar was the point to which most of them proceeded, but the Governor of Gibraltar has now issued an order prohibiting the influx of any more European refugees into the place. The European residents at Marakesh have left for the coast. Rabat is seriously threatened by the tribes and the band of volunteers numbering 550, formed by the European and native authorities to defend the walls, would be quite inadequate if a serious attack were made. A meeting between the Viziers and the Ulema has been held at Fez at which fanatical counsels are reported to have prevailed. There was a scene between the Viziers and the Ulema, a number of whom expressed their determination to stir up fanatical feeling in Fez. It would not be safe for any Europeans to leave Fez at present, dangerous as it may be for them to remain.

The Sultan lives in daily fear of being deposed or assassinated—or both. A party has been formed, the head of which, Kail-el-Gudafi, is urging Muley Amin the Sultan's brother to accept the Sultanate. All Morroco may be said to be at present ablaze with revolt. No restoration of order and security in the coast towns will now suffice. There must be a great deal of what diplomacy calls pacific penetration into the interior where the lawlessness of the tribesmen must be effectually and permanently suppressed—before peace can return to Morroco. To effect that Frame will require nothing less than an army corps, but the Powers represented at the Algeciras Conference, designedly shutting their eyes to this serious and inevitable necessity, would not raise the whole Morocco question, and so limited military action to the coast towns and entrusted the mandate to two Powers only, France and Spain, the latter of whom—perhaps even France also—has no relish at all for the whole business and certainly will make no great sacrifices to carry it out.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

King Edward, the Peacemaker, to give his Majesty the auspicious title which the *vox populi* has conferred upon him not only in his own country but abroad, is devoting part of his autumn holiday to a continuation of the good work which he accomplished last spring in his interviews with the President of the French Republic and the Kings of Spain and Italy. This time King Edward meets the Kaiser at Wilhelmeshohe and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. His Majesty is attended by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the British Foreign Office, while the Kaiser has in his suite the Imperial Chancellor Prince Bulow. The Emperor Francis Joseph will be attended by Baron Von Aehrenthal the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minster. The presence of these eminent diplomatic personages cannot but invest King Edward's visits to the two Emperors with considerable political importance. It is hoped that both events, following as they do what is believed to have been an eminently satisfactory meeting between the Kaiser and the Tsar at Swinemunde, will tend to remove lingering uneasiness regarding the European situations. The state of the Balkans and particularly of Macedonia which is devastated by the savagery of rival Bulgarian and Greek bands and by the efforts of the Turks to maintain or recover their authority, inspires the gravest misgivings and it certainly behoves the Powers, ever ready to condemn Turkish atrocities, not to show any indulgence towards Bulgarian or Greek excesses of the same character.

King Edward and his suite reached Wilhelmshohe at a quarter past one on the afternoon of the 14th instant and met with a most cordial reception from the Kaiser and the Empress whose gracious presence gave a special charm to the meeting of the two monarchs. On receiving King Edward at the railway station the Kaiser wore the uniform of a British Field Marshal with the ribbon of the Garter, while his Royal guest wore the uniform of the 1st Prussian Dragoons with the ribbon of the Black Eagle. The procession from the Station to the Royal Castle was enthusiastically cheered by large crowds, in which many working men were seen. The welcome given to King Edward was in all respects a popular one and seemed to afford much gratification to His Majesty. The whole route and the little town of Cassel were decorated on the most lavish scale. A grand banquet was given at the castle at nine o'clock the same evening, at which the Kaiser, speaking in German, proposed the health of his Royal guest in the following terms:—

"I would ask your Majesty to accept the warmest thanks of the Empress and of myself for the kind visit which your Majesty has paid us. I regard this visit as the expression of the sentiments of kinship and friendship which your Majesty entertains for the Empress, for myself, and for my House—sentiments that are founded upon the old relations which have existed from far back times between our Houses and have found expression in our time when we mourned a common loss at the graves of my dear parents and the bier of the great Queen, my grandmother. But at the same time I regard your Majesty as the representative of the great English people, and the visit of your Majesty as the expression of good relations between our two nations. During the drive to the Castle, and later during our drive through the beautiful fields and peaceful woods, your Majesty was able to read both in the eyes of the inhabitants of Cassel and of their children, and in the faces of all who have had the honour and pleasure of seeing your Majesty, the feeling of grateful respect for this visit. I ask your Majesty's leave to raise my glass to the health of your Majesty, of your Majesty's exalted Consort, the Queen, of the whole British Royal Family, and of your Majesty's people." King Edward, who also spoke in German, replied, as follows:—

"With all my heart I ask your Majesty to be allowed to express my best thanks for these extremely kind and friendly words. Your Majesty may be assured that it has given me great pleasure to come here in order to pay this visit, which unfortunately is only such a very short one. I cannot thank your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress enough for the cordial reception which has been accorded me, for the reception on the part of your Majesty's army, and for the manner in which the people greeted us in the streets. Your Majesty knows that it is my greatest wish that only the best and pleasantest relations should prevail between our two countries. I am very pleased that your Majesties are soon going to visit me in England. I am firmly convinced that not only my family, but the whole English nation, will receive your Majesties with the greatest pleasure. I raise my glass to the health of your Majesties."

In the course of their drives together in the afternoon and before the King's departure for Ischl at half past eleven the same evening the two monarchs had ample opportunity of exchanging views. Sir Charles Hardinge and Prince Bülow also conferred together for a considerable time.

The King's visit to Wilhelmshohe, combined with the fact that the Kaiser and Kaiserion are to be His Majesty's guests at Windsor next November will, it is hoped, mark the end of the prolonged and sometimes dangerous tension between England and Germany.

The German press give a respectful and friendly greeting to King Edward, though some of the papers seem to find pleasure in the expectation that the Wilhelmshohe meeting may be viewed with disquiet in France. The *Cologne Gazette*, an important semi-official organ never too friendly to England, makes the following notable comment on the interview:—

"Public opinion, not only in Germany, has become accustomed to regard King Edward as the real director of the foreign policy of Great Britain, and it will, with all the greater pleasure, hear the message of peace which comes from him.

'As Prince Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge had an opportunity for a long conversation, we may assume that a fresh step has been taken in the path of the common work of the two great nations for the cause of peace.

"The meetings at Swinemunde and Wilhelmshohe and King Edward's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph will, if our expectations are fulfilled, come to be regarded as milestones in history.

KING EDWARD AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

King Edward arrived from Wilhemshohe at Gmunden on the morning of the 15th instant and was there met by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The meeting between the two Monarchs was of the most cordial nature. After the presentation of the respective suites the train, into which King Edward assisted the Emperor to mount, proceeded for Ischl where as at Gmunden there was a complete absence of military display, very unlike the imposing array of troops of all arms which greeted the King on his arrival at Wilhelmshohe. On arriving at Ischl the Emperor conducted King Edward in a Court carriage to the apartments reserved for the Royal Visitor in the Empress Elizabeth hotel, owing to the restricted accommodation available in the Imperial Villa which is situated behind the trees of a secluded park above the river Ischl. The hotel is in the centre of the town. Sir Edward Goschen the British Ambassador to Austria-Hungary and Mr. Bruce third Secretary to the British Embassy have arrived at Ischl in order to confer with Baron von Aehrenthal the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, during the King's visit. As regards the results of the conversations between these two statesmen I cannot do better than quote the official *communique* telegraphed from Ischl to Vienna on the evening of the 15th instant, which says that Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal touched upon all questions of current politics.

"In particular, with regard to the Macedonian problem, both statesmen recognised that the reforms introduced in the Macedonian vilayets by the *entente* Powers, with the support of the other Powers, are in full agreement with the most recent declarations of the British Cabinet. A similar identity of views was also apparent as regards the question of the proposals to be made to the Sublime Porte and that of the manner in which the Macedonian band organization should be judged and dealt with. As the attitude of the other Great Powers is in full accord with the result of the exchange of views between Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal a favourable horoscope may well be drawn for the success of the disinterested endeavours to introduce serious and lasting improvement in the condition of the Macedonian vilayets."

It is understood that both Germany and Austria-Hungary are in favour of leaving France a free hand in Morocco within the limits of the Algeciras Convention and that as regards the Macedonian question the British Diplomacy will make it quite clear that in the opinion of the British Foreign office reform must be prompt and ample since England would be unable to assent to any scheme wanting in thoroughness.

MEETING OF THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

The meetings between the Kaiser and the Tsar during the latter's visit to Swinemunde was marked by the cordiality to be expected from the traditionally close and friendly relations prevailing between Germany and Russia, which not even the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance affected in any material degree. As on the occasion of other Imperial and royal meetings the two Monarchs had each a Diplomatic following, Prince Bülow attending the German Emperor while the Tsar had with him M. Isvolsky the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A semi-official statement published at St. Petersburg states that in the conversation held between Prince Bülow and M. Isvolsky, it was agreed on both sides that neither in Europe nor in the Far East is peace in way threatened.

The absence of any allusion to the Macedonian question in this statement causes comment. M. Isvolsky is, however, shortly making a tour of the European courts and will probably take that opportunity of discussing the state of Macedonia with the various diplomatic Chancellories.

In the Imperial speeches made on board the Russian Imperial yacht *Standart* much prominence was given to naval questions. The Tsar spoke in the warmest terms of "the gallant German navy" while the Kaiser in response said "we are all inspired by the wish that your Majesty may be destined successfully to complete the task of developing the Russian navy.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the Russo-Japanese Convention which was signed in St. Petersburg on July 30th last:—

"The Government of his Majesty the Tsar of All the Russias and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, animated by a desire to strengthen the peaceful, friendly, and neighbourly relations which have happily been restored between Russia and Japan, and to remove the possibility of future misunderstandings between the two Empires, have entered into the following agreements:—

"Article I.—Each of the two high contracting parties undertakes to respect the present territorial integrity of the others, as well as all rights accruing to one or the other of the high contracting parties from existing treaties, agreements, or conventions now in force between the high contracting parties and China, copies of which have been exchanged by the contracting Powers, so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity enunciated in the treaty signed at Portsmouth on September 5th, 1905, and in the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

"Article 2.—Both high contracting parties recognise the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire. They also pledge themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo* and the respect of this principle with all peaceable means at their disposal.

"ISVOLSKY,
"MOTONO."

What may be described as the circle of agreement between the predominant Powers in the Far East will be rendered complete by the conclusion of an Angl

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Immigration Act to Stand.

MR. MORLEY'S REIGN.

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has refused to receive a deputation of the South African Indian Committee, asking him to obtain the repeal of the Immigration Bill.

The Premier pointed out that Lord Elgin had already represented to the Transvaal the opinions of the Imperial Government, and in view of the circumstances he could not advise the disallowance of the Act passed by a self-governing colony.

He hopes and believes that the Transvaal will administer the land with the least possible annoyance to Indians.

LONDON, AUGUST 31

The *Spectator* pays a tribute to Mr. Morley's special qualities of mental training, fortitude, and straightforwardness, which are the secret of his success in administering India and gaining the confidence of the Radicals.

There have doubtless been hints, says the journal, of intrigues by extremists to get rid of Mr. Morley, but his position in the party is unshaken.

The *Spectator* acknowledges the support which the House of Commons, in spite of the rash and dangerous elements, has given to Mr. Morley, thus demonstrating the capacity of the democracy to rule the Empire.

The *Saturday Review* praises the wise and statesmanlike scheme of reform.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Opening Hostilities.

FRENCH PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A Hague Conference Commission has unanimously adopted the French proposals for regulating the opening of hostilities and providing for a previous declaration of war, for which reasons must be given, or for a conditional ultimatum and notification to neutral powers as to the existence of a state of war.

The Commission also agreed to a definition of the inviolability of neutrals, subject to the British reservation opposing the unqualified exemption of neutrals, residing in belligerent territory, from all military services.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

First Signature.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

An Anglo-Russian Agreement was signed at St. Petersburg to-day.

Ratifications of the Agreement will be exchanged shortly, when the terms will be published.

STREET CAR DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Many Casualties.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Eighteen people have been killed and sixty injure in a collision between street cars which were travelling at full speed at Charleston, Illinois.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Rapid Progress Towards Medina.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent has made a journey over the Hedjaz Railway and reports that it is progressing rapidly and will reach Medina within a year.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

Rebel Rising Crushed.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A telegram from Mossamedes states that the Portuguese have defeated 7,000 rebel natives near Rocadas, inflicting heavy loss.

The Portuguese had ten whites killed and two Lieutenants and 29 men wounded.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Journeying to London.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived at Naples and proceeded *via* Marseilles to London.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER.

Sixty-one Deaths.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Sixty-one deaths have now occurred from the bridge collapse at Quebec.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Essex has beaten Northampton by eight wickets

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The South Africans have beaten Somerset by 358 runs.

Surrey has beaten Kent by an innings and thirteen runs.

Sussex has beaten Gloucestershire by four wickets.

The match between Hampshire and Yorkshire has been drawn.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire by two wickets.

THE WARS IN MOROCCO.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT CASA BLANCA: FRENCH TROOPS AMBUSHED.

COMPLETE DIARY OF THE STRUGGLE, FROM THE CAPTURE OF THE SCOTTISH KAID.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE TWO MONTHS' WARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Replying to the British demand for a warship to be sent to Tangier, the Foreign Office states that the French are sending another warship there.

The papers publish accounts of desperate fighting at Casablanca.

The Moors attacked on August 28th, feigned a retreat and drew the French into an ambush.

The French, who were in a dangerous position, formed a square and kept off the Moors with the greatest difficulty, until the arrival of artillery.

The French casualties were four Algerians killed and 22 wounded.

A French Cruiser has brought refugees from Fez to Tangier.

The tribesman adopted new tactics in the fight at Casablanca. They abstained from charging in masses and harassed the French at all points, keeping them on the move for 24 hours.

The Arab losses were slight.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The French Transport *Mytho* embarks, at Marseilles, a balloon with an aerostatic detachment for Casablanca.

A meeting of British subjects at Tangier, while regretting the non-compliance with the demand for a British warship, expressed satisfaction with the French precautions which were taken to guarantee the security of the place.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have gone to reinforce the troops at Casablanca.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The French Cabinet has telegraphed instructions to General Drude authorising the extension of operations within two days' march of Casablanca, but precluding an expedition into the interior. The French measure assure protection of Casablanca and the punishment of the murderers of Europeans.

but since Prince Bullow's most explicit declaration to the contrary in the Reichstag during its last session, that theory must be abandoned. The more likely source of the trouble is the quiet but none the less effective resistance to the reforms offered by the Moorish officials themselves, inspired as they undoubtedly are from Fez. Unable themselves to preserve order, the Sultan's servants intensely resent foreign intervention. The state of affairs that has arisen at Casablanca and may recur at any moment at other Moorish cities calls for prompt action, and it will be interesting to see how far the Powers concerned will go to obtain the reparation to which they are entitled.

Casablanca is one of the smaller Moorish seaports. Its native name is Dar-el-Beida. It is situated on the west or Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 200 miles S. S. W. of Tangier and 150 miles S. W. of Fez. There has been a considerable European population there since the new harbour works were begun, and the Jews are also numerous.

TWO MONTHS IN MOROCCO.

July 2.—Sensational capture of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean by the notorious brigand Raisuli, whose pardon the Kaid had gone to the hills to arrange.

July 11.—The Chief Zelal arrives at Tangier to discuss the question of obtaining the release of the Kaid.

July 12.—Kaid Maclean has a quarrel with Raisuli, but is supported by the tribesmen in his demand that he should not be removed to a more distant camp. Sir Harry sacrifices bullocks at the principal shrines of the tribes, asking their protection against the Sultan.

July 13.—The Kaid says that he is a close prisoner, and that a big trench has been dug round his tent to prevent his escape. The Kaid is well, but complains of the terrible heat.

July 20.—Information from a trustworthy source reports that Raisuli is receiving good supplies of ammunition and rifles, which the Government seems unable to prevent.

July 21.—Raisuli has cut off all communication between Sir Harry Maclean and the outer world. But unconfirmed rumours are current that Raisuli has left his stronghold with Sir Harry Maclean, and that they have been taken prisoners by the H'Kmass tribe.

July 22.—The mission undertaken by Mulay Taib, the Shereef of Wazzan, to the tribes in the vicinity of the H'Kmass Mountains in order to obtain their assistance in securing the release of Sir H. Maclean, has entirely failed. Raisuli's influence among these

HOLY WAR BEGINS.

July 31.—The tribes invade the town of Casa Blanca proclaiming a holy war, and five Frenchmen, including a fireman named Rata and a foreman named Masse, employed on the harbour works, three Italians and three Spaniards and a German were killed. The natives pillage European shops, and refugees get away by bribing the soldiers guarding the harbour and the town gates. M. Neuville, the French Consul, remains at his post.

August 1.—Great anxiety for fate of 800 Europeans still in Casa Blanca. French cruiser *Galilee* leaves Tangier for Casa Blanca.

August 2.—Town of Sifron, six hours from Fez, looted by Berbers. The Spanish cruiser *Infanta Isabella* arrives at Tangier.

August 4.—French Government orders a naval force and a land force to Casa Blanca. *La Gloire*, a 10,000-ton first-class armoured cruiser built in 1901, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Philibert, the *Jeanne d'Arc*, an 11,000-ton ship of the same class, two years older, and the *Gueydon*, a 9,500-ton first-class cruiser built in 1900, with the transport *Nive*, sail at midnight from Toulon. Rear-Admiral Philibert's division to eventually include also the *Conde*, sister ship to the *Gloire*, the *Du Petit Thouars*, sister ship to the *Gueydon*, both of which were at Oran; the smaller cruisers *Du Chayla*, and *Galilee*, already at Casa Blanca, and *Forbin* and the two transports *Vinh-Long* and *Shamrock*. The flagship *Gloire*, the *Jeanne d'Arc*, the *Gueydon* and the *Nive* to call at Oran to take troops on board at once. The other two transports *Vinh-Long* and *Shamrock*, expected with warships at Oran on August 5, when more troops to embark.

August 4.—Situation growing worse at Casa Blanca. The *Constantin* reaches Tangier with 500 refugees, mostly Jewish, and reports Casa Blanca to be completely in power of European-hating natives. Six thousand horsemen surround the town, Europeans in the streets jeered at and struck. The *Constantin* able to take the 500 refugees on board only because the captain of the French cruiser *Galilee* threatened to bombard the town at once if they were not allowed to go. All the members of the French colony are on board the *Galilee*. German residents, some Spaniards who sought refuge at their Consulate, and the Consuls of the different Powers, are the only Europeans left in the place. The Christain cemetery reported to have been laid waste by natives Maghzen sends to Casa Blanca two agents with £12 of money between them to pay the Government troops!

August 5.—Raisuli has another fight with the Sultan's troops at B'Kmass. Sir Harry Maclean is artfully shifted to the mountains while the fight is in progress.

BOMBARDMENT OF CASA BLANCA.

August 5.—At Casa Blanca the cruiser *Galilee* lands marines to protest the Consulate. Marines are fired upon by the tribesmen, several French sailors being wounded. In return the *Galilee* opened fire at 5-30 a.m., and later on the *Du Chayla* joined in the bombardment. This lasted several hours, and did great execution in the town. A second bombardment by both ships was begun towards evening, shells being this time poured into the suburbs to prevent threatening hordes of tribesmen from invading the town. In all some 2,500 melinite shells were fired until after nightfall. A huge blaze broke out towards evening behind the Bashaw's palace. Under cover of the bombardment a second party was landed, this time from the *Du Chayla*, and entered the town after a sharp fight with the natives. The bombardment of Casa Blanca lasted forty-eight hours, and fully 1,000 Moors were killed and wounded. The French force being insufficient, Moors pillaged the State Bank, taking away a considerable sum of money. They also fired from a minaret upon the French Consulate, killing one bluejacket and wounding several others. The French then shelled the minaret and destroyed it.

August 7.—The French reinforcements, who were encamped outside the town, vigorously repulsed an attack by 6,000 tribesmen. Casa Blanca is practically wiped out. General Drude's artillery win the day. The Moors make a furious attack upon the British Consulate, firing from loop-holed Moorish houses. Britishers all safe. Four French warships with Algerian troops arrive.

August 8.—French Admiral praises the devotion of British Consul's sister in tending to the wounded at Casa Blanca.

August 9.—Raisuli reported to have handed Kaid Maclean over to the H'Kmass tribesmen, who are said to be conveying him to Fez.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT CASA BLANCA.

August 12.—Four thousand Moors attacked the French at Casa Blanca but were repulsed.

August 13.—Skirmishing at Casa Blanca, but the lack of cavalry and artillery greatly hampers French operations.

August 18.—Moors again attack Casa Blanca, charging home with their swords. Three French soldiers killed and some wounded. Spanish troops did not participate. Two thousand Moors said to be killed.

August 21.—Large force of Mounted Arabs charged the French force, riding nearly two miles in close formation under heavy fire from land and sea, and getting to within four hundred yards before being compelled to retire.

August 22.—All available troops at Tangier sent to reinforce the Moorish army at Kmass.

August 23.—The Pretender Mulai Hafid, forced to accept the Sultanate in order to keep the tribes in order.

August 26.—British Colony at Tangier asks for British warship.

August 27.—No communication with Kaid Maclean for a fortnight.

August 28.—General Drude's request for re-inforcement granted.

SCENE OF THE WARS IN MOROCCO.

Pioneer Process Works.

In the above map Shecowen, where the Kaid is imprisoned is clearly shown. The dotted lines show the routes taken by the troops sent by the Sultan to rescue the prisoner. Casa Blanca, on the Atlantic Coast, is where the French are in conflict with the tribesmen.

SOURCES OF TROUBLE.

There does not appear to be any very direct connection between the wars in Morocco and the kidnapping of Sir Harry Maclean. They are both the results of the general unrest in Morocco, though it is true that the capture of the Scottish Kaid may have given the tribes confidence to wreak their vengeance on the Christian dogs. Coming so soon as it does after the fanatical outbreak at Marrakesh a few months ago, when Dr. Mauchamps, a French medical man, was murdered amid scenes resembling to some extent the affray at Casablanca, this modern outbreak of Moorish fanaticism cannot fail to arouse grave misgivings as to the safety of the numerous Europeans scattered about in the various cities of Morocco. In the case of Dr. Mauchamps, the French Government was prompt to exact reparation, and in order to secure it pushed troops across the Algerian frontier, and occupied the town of Ujda, which is still held as a guarantee for the fulfilment by the Sultan of his promises to punish the perpetrators of the Marrakesh outrage, and to provide compensation for the family of the victim. From the telegrams hitherto received, it would appear that in the present instance not France alone, but Spain and Italy, are directly concerned in obtaining reparation, for subjects of all three countries were among those slaughtered by the Moors at Casablanca.

There is, unfortunately, little doubt that the massacre at Casablanca was largely due to the dilatoriness with which the provisions of the Algeciras Convention have been carried out. Under that agreement it was arranged that a police force of 2,000 to 2,500 men was to be recruited by the Government at Fez from among Moorish Mussulmans. This body was to be distributed among the eight ports open to foreign trade, viz., Tetuan, Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador, Spanish and French instructors were to organise the force under the supervision of a Swiss Inspector-General selected by the Swiss Government. These officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed Spanish and French at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. The Algeciras Convention was ratified on June 19, 1906, by the Sultan at Fez. It came into force on Dec. 31, that is to say, nearly eight months ago, yet little progress has been made with the work of organisation. Colonel Muller was appointed Inspector-General, some of the other foreign officers were selected, but so far as is known the police, viewed as a concrete force for the preservation of order, had not come into existence when Sir Harry Maclean was captured. It is difficult to trace the precise cause for this delay. At one time German intrigues were blamed for the obstacles that arose,

APPEARANCE OF THE PRETENDER.

July 20.—Melilla, Monday.—Last night the Imperial troops attacked the Pretender's forces at Saida, bombarding the enemy's position. The result of the engagement was undecided.

July 23.—The letters sent by the Sultan's War Minister to the notables of El Hamaz, urging them to secure Sir Harry Maclean's release, are intercepted by Raisuli, who is very angry. He threatens to chop off Sir Harry's head, and told him that he will not allow him to receive or send any letters. Raisuli demands the governorship of all mountain tribes. Still far from any satisfactory conclusion. Sir Harry's family receive a letter from the Kaid asking for provisions.

July 24.—It is generally thought that the only solution is a military demonstration by the combined armies. This might intimidate the tribes now favouring Raisuli and make them side with the Government, when they would cut off all supplies and thus force him to submit.

July 25.—In the Commons, Sir E. Grey said that Raisuli had not definitely formulated any terms for the consideration of the Moorish Government. Such reports as have been received of his intentions seem to imply that the nature of his terms will be political.

July 25.—The H'Kmass tribe are willing to hand over Sir Harry Maclean provided that the Sultan proceeds to their country to pardon them. They refuse emphatically to deliver up Raisuli. When Kaid Maclean was first captured the H'Kmass tribesmen brought him presents of fowls, eggs, and milk, and in return received money from the Kaid. Raisuli informed them that this must not continue, calling them Christians and dogs to accept an unbeliever's money. Raisuli has informed all the tribesmen that there is no Sultan at Fez, but that Kaid Maclean is Sultan, and that all the country is given over to the Christians. This diplomatic move keeps the tribes on his side.

July 27.—Twelve hundred soldiers under the command of Shereef Merani arrived at Alcazar Kebir from Fez.

July 28.—News received of a sanguinary battle between the Sultan's troops and the tribes who are favourable to Raisuli. At Sheshuan the Sultan's Government troops were deceived as to the attitude of the townspeople by the fact that they were welcomed with flags and that sheep were sacrificed in token of submission. Sudden attack opened on the troops and the H'Kmass tribe and many killed and wounded. Raisuli burned six villages of the H'Kmass tribe and cut off many heads.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Persian Premier Shot Dead.

TURKISH ATROCITIES DENIED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that Atabeg Azam, the Premier, was shot dead yesterday evening as he was leaving Parliament.

LATER.

The Porte has telegraphed to the Turkish Embassies abroad denying the Teheran statements as to the massacre of Persian prisoners.

The Vali of Van reports the arrest of the Kurdish Chief Piroagha who pillaged the village of Monavineh.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The latest St. Leger Betting is :—

15 to 4 on Wool-winder,

8 to 1 against Roi Herode,

CATTLE-MAIMING OUTRAGES.

Mysterious Proceedings.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Another horse-maiming outrage occurred near Walsall yesterday, anonymous communications being sent previously to the owner and also to Edalji's father.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Further Subscribers.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The subscribers to the Clive Memorial Fund include the Duchess of Albany, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Lamington.

H. M. S. "COMMONWEALTH."

Extent of the Damage.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The repairs to the Battleship *Commonwealth* which went aground while entering Lamlash, will occupy three months.

NOTABLE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE TO PRINCESS MARIE BUONAPARTE.

An Unorthodox Alliance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The betrothal is announced of Prince George of Greece to the Princess Marie Buonaparte.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece is one of the most interesting of the unmarried Princes of Europe and he is not unknown in Bombay, where he landed last October with his cousin, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, from a Danish man of war, to begin a tour of the East. He had been here before on a much more memorable occasion, some details of which will be found below. It may be mentioned in connection with his betrothal to Princess Marie Buonaparte, that the announcement of his engagement was not unexpected at Home, though it may be stated with confidence that his selection of a Buonaparte Princess for his bride will be an entire surprise for the Courts of Europe. A Home contemporary dated August 17th says :—"As the last few years have provided some surprises in the way of Royal marriages, and the consent of the reigning Sovereign can legalise any match within a First Family, it is still reported that Prince George of Greece will wed an heiress who bears a great name, yet whose pedigree leaves much to be desired. The Prince is thirty-eight years of age, and at one time it was thought he had decided to remain single, as the regulations of his Church barred marriage with a first cousin, a Royal Princess, for whom he had a great regard."

Princess George has certainly not selected "his first cousin, the Royal Princess" nor is Princess Marie Buonaparte a daughter of a purely Royal house. And it will be interesting to see how the religious and political difficulties of such a marriage will be smoothed away

Of Prince George and his visits to Bombay we gave the following account in November last :—

Prince George of Greece does not now find himself in Bombay waters for the first time. But on landing he must have found the city vastly changed during the sixteen years that have elapsed since his last visit. The Yacht Club is still there, but the bales of cotton that covered the sward around the Wellington Basin have given place to the new "Greens" and the palatial "Taj" the Apollo Basin, too, has gone, and the magnificent "Porch of India" has destroyed the last vestige of resemblance which the Bunder of to-day bears to that of sixteen years ago. His Royal Highness's visit to the East was one which is destined to go down to history—if only through the medium of Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs. Prince George was accompanied by his cousin, the present Tsar. Lord Harris was Governor at that time. The date of the Tsarevitch's arrival was uncertain, but the frigate "Azora" with the Tsarevitch on board, duly arrived in Harbour late one evening towards the end of December. Then followed festivities lasting several days, the whole City being *en fete* for the occasion. One of the most interesting gatherings in honour of the Tsarevitch and Prince George was a garden-party at Government House, and it is now interesting to notice, as illustrative of the ephemeralness of the European population of Bombay, that of all the hundreds of once well known ladies and gentlemen who thronged the lawns at Malabar Point on that notable day sixteen years ago, scarce a score are now left in the City Some of them, perhaps, may remember the desperate struggle that took place between a supposed Russian Nihilist and the police at the Bunder. When somebody was found who could interpret the Russian's invective to the police he turned out to be the Tsar's courier with letters for the Heir to the Throne!

The Tsarevitch and Prince George left Bombay on Christmas day, 1890. In due course they arrived in Japan. The young Princes displayed a remarkable interest in everything they saw in Nippon. One day while inspecting a native temple, a policeman, mistaking the Tsarevitch's European actions for tokens of disrespect to the native gods, struck him a violent blow on the head with his sword. The blood streamed down the victim's face from a gaping wound and as the policeman had his sword clutched in both hands and raised high for a second blow, the Tsarevitch would assuredly have met his end had not Prince George of Greece brought down his hand on the man's head with such force that he dropped the sword and reeled.

The incident is best described in the words of Prince George of Greece in a letter to his father: "We passed through a long street decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare I was looking towards the left when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me and saw a policeman hitting Nicky a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart, and the man ran after him. Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this I jumped out too with a stick in my hand, and ran after the man who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but ran out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him. But I thank God that I was there at that moment, for while the policeman still had the sword raised high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head—a blow so hard that I doubt if he ever had the like before. He now turned against me but fainted and fell to the ground. It was God who placed me there at that moment, and gave me strength to deal that blow, for had I been a moment later the policeman had, perhaps, cut off Nicky's head. I must say I admire Nicky's pluck; he stood it splendidly. The assailant was found to be a religious fanatic, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, although a good many people for a long time believed the incident to have been the outcome of a Nihilist plot."

Great things have happened since then. The Tsarevitch, then a bachelor, is now the father of four little girls and an infant Tsarevitch, Prince George is still in a state of "single blessedness." But though the Tsar has not found him a wife, he has rewarded Prince George for saving his life in other ways. For one thing he made him High Commissioner of Crete, after that unruly island had tried its best to plunge Europe neck deep in the horrors of war, and until very recently really worked miracles of statesmanship. At the time of his arrival the island was to all intents and purposes, bankrupt, yet out of the chaos of twenty centuries of bloodshed, pillage, and misrule, he succeeded in evolving order and tranquility, established what appeared to be a stable government, and placed the peasantry on a more prosperous basis than they had ever enjoyed.

But of late, the Prince's best and dearest friends have been obliged to confess his government a failure. He developed tyrannical and autocratic instincts in so marked a degree that the "bluff Sailor Prince," as he used to be called, was lost in the petty but grandiloquent ruler, who confined his most prominent advisers in prisons for no other reason than to assert himself. In 1904 things seemed at their blackest, and the censure of the English Press was so strong that the Prince, after interviews with several European sovereigns, was disposed to resign office. A demonstration of Cretans against the methods of their ruler was sufficient to make him change his mind, and he continued his autocratic sway, with the result that last year saw another rising. Prince George was born in 1869, and is the second son of the King of Greece. He is blue eyed, fair-haired, and stands well over six feet in height, and is altogether a splendid fellow if it were not for that spice of Russian his mother is a Romanoff—autocracy which so spoiled him as a Governor.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Anniversary Celebration in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A large number of Mahomedans assembled at Marcus Square last evening to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the Coronation of the Sultan of Turkey. A number of speeches were made in Urdu and Bengalee offering felicitations to His Majesty as the apostolic head of Islam, and praying for his long life and prosperity. Mahomedan houses and shops were gaily decorated for the occasion.

P. & O. CLERKS' DEFALCATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 31.

The Colombo Agent of the P. and O. Company has charged two clerks with defalcations to the extent of Rs. 21,000.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 28.

The Hammal Bashi's department of the Imperial Persian Customs, in the landing of goods from steamers and delivery to consignees, has for some time been in a most unsatisfactory condition and matters have now reached their climax and complete confusion, disorder and disorganisation reign to the detriment of steamers and merchants. Of course, no fault can be attached to the chiefs of the Administration, and yet some effort should have been made to alleviate things in the interests of commerce and merchants, on which and on whom the administration depends for its very existence. On the other hand, there is such intrigue from so many directions that one could not hold the Hammal Bashi solely responsible for the present undignified state of affairs. And yet, when recalling to mind the bare-faced and indiscriminate robberies of goods committed in broad daylight by the former Hammal Bashis and the support given them by certain persons in office, one should be thankful that the present disorganised state of that department falls considerably short of the daring robberies of the past.

His Excellency the Darya Beggy, the new Governor of Bushire, arrived here at sunrise on the 23rd instant. Previous to his arrival he had telegraphed forbidding Military displays firing of salutes and other ceremonials usual on such occasions, stating that he was coming to Bushire as one if its citizens, to renew his friendship with the people. The moment His Excellency entered the Government house, a salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the Birthday of Hazrat Ali, the patron saint of the Shiah sect of Moslems, who was born on the 13th day of the Moon of Rajab. The Darya Beggy, in his address, I am told, had expressed in strong terms his adherence to the new constitution, "Mashrutch," and counselled the audience to support the constitution, to be law-abiding and to live in peace and harmony with each other. With all this, certain people ask whether the Darya Beggy has returned here as representative of the Shah and Government or as a nominee and vassal of holders of certain important concessions and Tiyouls in these regions.

It is reported that two journals in Teheran have been suppressed for their outspokenness and attacks on certain members of the cabinet and certain other grandees, and that all the other journals have now united, in insisting upon the removal of the interdict on their confreres and demanding a clear definition of their rights and privileges as journalists.

Confusion and disorder, almost approaching to anarchy, exist throughout the country. Two posts have been robbed during the past fortnight, and inter-communication and life and property are unsafe. It is hard to say when matters will assume an orderly aspect, as no doubt the present disorder is due to political intrigues of various character and from various quarters. A certain nomad chief, who had failed to get a satisfactory reply from the Parliament and Government for certain wrongs alleged to have been done him by the Governor-General of Fars, decided to redress his grievances by taking the law into his own hands and forthwith, with 600 horsemen of his clan, occupied the telegraph office at a station between Shiraz and Ispahan. He held all laden caravans, passengers and Government posts passing to and fro as his prisoners and telegraphed to the Government his determination to commit unheard of ravages and even to decapitate the telegraph official and his wife if his complaints were not heard and wrongs redressed. This state of siege was kept up for a fortnight, and the Government seeing no possibility of asserting their "authority," acceded to all the demands of the chieftain, when the prisoners were released and the caravan traffic resumed, but only to come in contact with other bandits and robbers.

It is reported that His Excellency the Saeed-us-Sultaneh, the retiring Governor of Bushire, while *en route* between Behnahan and Shiraz was attacked, robbed and stripped of all his belongings.

The German steamer *Sicilia* arrived here yesterday with 1,100 packages of merchandise for Bushire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, August 30.—Bronsson, Lt., R. F. A., from leave from England.

Porter, Lt., R. E., from leave from England.

Anson, Capt., Middlesex Regt., from leave from England.

Lewis, Major, 35th S. Horse, from leave from England.

Morgan, Lt., 99th Infy, from leave from England.

Murray, Lt., R. F. A., on change from England.

Newcome, Capt., 130th Baluchis, from leave from England.

Price, Major, 130th Baluchis, from leave from England.

Jones, Lt.-Col., Unemployed, from leave from England.

Woodham, Capt., 76th Punjabis, from leave from England.

Westropp, Col., S. and T. Corps, on duty from Poona.

Farrell, Lt., I. A., on leave from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 30—Bronsson, Lt., R. F. A., from leave to Dinapur.

Anson, Capt., Middlesex Regt, from leave to Burma.

Dewing, Major, 76th Punjabis, on leave to Poona.

Frederick, Capt., R. Fus., from leave, to Secunderabad.

Westropp, Col., S. and T. Corps, off duty, to Poona.

Grace, Major, 105th Infy., off duty, to Karachi.

Farrell, Lt., F. A., off leave to Ahmednagar.

Newcome, Capt. 130th Baluchis, off leave to Chaman.

Price, Major, 130th Baluchis, off leave to Chaman.

Jones, Lt. Col., I. A. off leave to Bangalore.

Woodham, Capt., 76 Punjabis, off leave, to Secunderabad.

Carnegy, Major, 12lst Pioneers, off leave to Poona.

NEW MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

In connection with the organisation of the two new Batteries of Mountain Artillery, Major Williamson of the 5th Mountain Battery has been selected to command No. 32. The raising of the two new Batteries commenced at Dehra Dun on the 1st of September.

SACRED HILL OF PARASNATH.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Sir Andrew Fraser, replying to the memorials by Jains concerning the Parasnath Hill, expressed utmost sympathy for their desire to preserve the sanctity of the hill, but told them plainly that part of the hill which is hallowed by their shrines will continue to be free from secular intrusion, but the rest of it must be absolutely open to all comers, and advantage must be taken of it in the interests of hundreds of thousands of plain dwellers in Bengal who require a change to the hills.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Official Review for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The annual official review of Irrigation in India in 1905-06 is published. It shows a total area of nearly twenty-three million acres irrigated, and a net return upon capital outlay of six and three quarters per cent. against twenty million acres irrigated and seven per cent. return in the previous twelve months. The Punjab major canals brought in the year under review close upon eleven per cent. upon capital outlay and the Madras Provinces works nine and a half per cent.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 29.

THE KARACHI BAR AND ITS ASSOCIATION.

It has been noticed in these columns that a certain pleader and his firm have more than once been strongly taken to task by the bench for their conduct. A further even more regrettable incident has lately occurred,—in this way. A certain case coming on for hearing was postponed by consent of both parties and by this means it was arranged that the dispute should be put to arbitration, but the submission to arbitration was not actually signed by the parties when the case was called up again in the ordinary course of business in the Courts. The plaintiff, supposing that in the circumstances a further postponement would be made without question, to enable the submission to arbitration to be signed was not ready with his case and the defendant's pleader, successfully suppressing the facts as to the agreement to put the dispute to arbitration, thereupon insisted that the case should be dismissed and he actually succeeded in his application for dismissal! The plaintiff naturally appealed and Messrs. Lucas and Hayward, when they discovered the facts addressed to the defendant's pleader as strong censure as has ever been heard from the Bench in Karachi. The pleader's *sanad*, however, was not suspended.

The Bar Association is divided as to its duty. The pleader in question has many friends in the Association who have more regard for their friend's welfare than they have for the honour and credit of their profession. On the other hand a strong body are in favour of inviting the pleader to resign his membership of the Association. It is a most unfortunate thing for the Karachi Bar that no European Barristers are practising here. A good commercial lawyer can jump into Rs. 3,000 a month, and he would probably secure the reversion of several valuable public appointments and would have a reasonable chance of succeeding eventually to the Bench, under the revised constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

THE WRECK OF THE "NITHSDALE" AND OTHER MATTERS.

The *Sind Gazette* of last Friday published a long and interesting, if over discursive, letter on marine topics from Captain W. H. Hood, R. N. R. Captain Hood insists that the light at Cape Monze is the important thing since that point would be the natural and proper objective were it lighted. (The *Advocate of India* has caused much amusement here by talking of Cape Moaz as though it actually were lighted! Put this in parenthesis, Mr. Printer.) The coast between the "Dwarka" light and Manora (about 200 miles) is low lying and treacherous. The coast between Manora and Cape Monze is fairly high above sea level and affords deep water to within a mile of high water mark. Further, Cape Monze is only a dozen miles off Karachi, so that the sketch would afford a fair margin for errors in going dead by reckoning and would obviate the present dangerous necessity of hugging the treacherous coasts round the Indus mouths for soundings. Other correspondents supply further interesting particulars of the neglect of the Sind coasts and the wreck records. The lights toward Bombay are at intervals of 20 miles only and a ship can usually keep two in sight at a time But towards Karachi there is only *one light in 200 miles*, and that one the weak, sleepy, fixed light at Manora! The wreck record of Karachi, *not counting literally hundreds of country craft*, is :—"Julia" (1856), "Admiral Boxer" (1857), "Stamboul" (1858), "Marina" (1861), "Alicia" (1868), "Bachanti" (1870), "John Star" (1890) and "Nithsdale" (1897); and this record for a fifty-year-old port is surely sufficiently damnable to be heeded by the most supine of Governments in dealing with its *Cinderella*. Cinderella found a fairy godmother, and we hope that in Sir George Clarke Karachi will find something of the same kindly kind. It is pathetically absurd that Government should spend so much on irrigation and on railway traction, but that on the Port and on navigation which are the complement and crown of the whole system, neither care nor forethought should be expended.

It is reported that the Court of Enquiry in the "Nithsdale" case has been forbidden to allow the record to be published in our new local Law journal. This is an extraordinary attitude! It is bad enough that a ship-master should be tried at all in respect of technical and professional matters by a judge not necessarily skilled in marine affairs, but that the enquiry should be held *in camera* and the doors not afterwards opened fully is a positive scandal. Rumour has it that the evidence of the half dozen ship-masters called was so terrific that Government does not want it published! It is something to find that the bold bad Baron has at least some shame for his conduct towards poor Cinderella, but the public has a right to know the exact nature of the evidence given, however inconvenient it may be to those in high places or here or in Bombay, and the ban must be removed.

THE SIND POINT TO POINT RACES

has been a sporting meeting of two events only, which drew crowds of sight-seers. Major Chitty and the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry were "At Home" from the Bunnia's Crossing to and on the course.

For the Point to Point Cup three teams entered. The course was 3½ miles over 12 jumps, and the result :—

Ariadne b aust g	Mr. A. R. Kennedy, R. F. A., 1
Grace b w m	Mr. Kindersley, I. C. S., 2
Dawn b aust g	Mr. Hosking, R. F. A., 3
Brunny b a b	Mr Bosse, R. F. A., 4
Lady Grisoline g w m	Mr. A. W. Younghusband, I. C. S., C. S. I., 5

The R. F. A. thus won easily from the I. C. S. who in their turn beat the S. W. B. team. For the Lyeri Steeplechase Cup there were eight runners. Result :—

Bill ch w g	Mr. Kennedy 1
Lady Gorgius b w m	Mr. Kindersley 2
Souvenir b ch	Mr. G. S. Martin 3

Mr. Kennedy thus secured both firsts and Mr. Kindersley both seconds. In the evening the Commissioner-in-Sind and Mrs. Younghusband entertained the teams and the committee to dinner at Government House.

THE SCARLET MYSTERIES.

This very entertaining little party struck a bad streak when they booked the Frere Hall for the 26th, 27th, and 28th August; for on the 27th there was a big reception at Government House and on the two other nights some big parties, e. g. a turtle-turning party of about 40 people, and the I. C. S. annual dinner. However, most people managed to see the entertainment once at least. The jester seemed most to tickle the audience, but the Basso (with an inimitable facial art) and the Artist, who also played the banjo excellently, met with almost equal success. The Tenor seems a little out of voice, but the Baritone was in good fettle. Encores were demanded of each item without exception and were given in a most generous and unflusted way. The whole troupe have just that touch of *bon homie* that makes all the difference; they are good fellows on the stage and probably good fellows also off. They deserve success, for their show is as fresh and amusing as anything ever seen outside the old St. George's Hall.

BICYCLE THIEF WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 31.

A perogrinating bicycle thief is badly wanted.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 30.

On the rising ground above Moul'Ali the 2nd Q.O. Rajputs had pitched tents and issued invitations for a paper-chase on Saturday 24th instant. The course lay like a figure 8. The field started to the right and went round behind a belt of trees, the check being at the tents, then they started again to the left on the lower ground and worked back to the tents. It is a very pretty course. The air was invigorating and fresh after the stuffiness of the Station, and the spectators had a good view of the course except when the riders were hidden behind belt the of trees. There was a very good field. The jumps were not easy but the pace throughout was good.

Mrs. Rettie quite one of the best lady riders here came in first, closely followed by Major Durnsford. The second half was almost a dead heat between Major Smith and Mr. Newton, the former coming in first as he gained a slight advantage at the last jump by knowing the course. Mr. Newton lost his advantage of being first by not seeing the last jump in time. We were sorry to learn of the accident to Major Rettie. His horse ran out at one of the jumps and as he swerved, Major Rettie's toe got knocked against the wall of the jump, damaging his ankle. It was an unfortunate occurrence. There was only one lady rider out, Mrs. Rettie who rode as far as the check. The Rajputs are excellent hosts and every one enjoyed the refreshments provided. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley were present. Mrs. Crawford was very becomingly dressed in brown with touches of pale blue. Miss Carter in pale pink, Mrs. Little in grey silk, Mrs. Webster in black silk with a very becoming hat of a soft shade of grey, Mrs. Lampen dressed in a very pretty pink flowered mousseline de soie with touches of black, received the guests. Mrs. Durnsford and Mrs. Hudson were also present. Mrs. Hosken wearing a French grey motoring hat and blouse to match, and Mrs. Sewell in white, Miss Mackenzie in White, and Mrs. Hankin for white with a very pretty blue toque. Colonel Afsar-ul-Mulk was also present, but not riding. He always takes a personal interest in all things pertaining to horses and riding.

The rain has burst on us again, in all its monsoonishness, and has put a stop to outdoor games etc. There is not as much sickness as is usual at this time of year, but we are sorry to say Mr. Hudson of the Royal Fusiliers has been pronounced to be suffering from enteric.

There is to be a concert held at the Soldiers Institute next month with a very good repertoire and as the leading artists' and artistes' (amateur) help has been secured we hope the concert will be well attended. It is under the patronage of the Resident.

We hear that Miss Mackenzie who has been travelling in India for the past year and has lately come to Hyderabad from Dalhousie, is an animal painter of no mean talent and has made a most successful picture of one of Colonel Afsar-ul-Mulk's Arab horses which he has lately imported. It is not often that India is visited by animal painters; one more often hears of figure and landscape painters. We learn that Miss Mackenzie has already secured several orders, and we wish her every success.

A dinner was given at the Hyderabad Club on Monday evening in honour of Mr. Syed Hoosein Bilgrami, B. A., Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, who has lately retired after a long and honourable career as Director of Public Instruction of the Hyderabad Government. There were over a hundred guests and the party did not break up till a late hour. There were several speeches, to all of which Mr. Bilgrami made suitable replies.

Mrs. Dunlop gave a most pleasant garden party at her house on Tuesday. There were a good many people there. Tennis, badminton and bridge were provided but the great feature of the afternoon was the much appreciated violin-playing of both Mrs. Jervis and Mrs. Ward. It is not often that one finds two such especially good lady-violinists in one station. Their playing is far beyond the general amateur performance and their graceful rendering of the pieces they played gave a great deal of pleasure. Captain Sharp sang and Mrs. Burn, who is agreat favourite in Secunderabad, also sang some songs. The party did not break up till past dinner hour.

Another most delightful dance was given on the the 28th at the Bolarum Mess House. There were a great many present, and it certainly was one of the cheeriest dances of the season. The band gave us some most excellent Waltzes. Herr Schmidt conducted. I always think good music is really more essential than a good floor, but given both, and good partners besides, no one could cavil at such luck; and these three essentials to a good dance are to be found at Bolarum. The dance went with a swing and it was an early hour before the strains of "God Save the King" closed another record of the hospitality of the Hyderabad Contingent. The ballroom needs no decoration, but the verandahs were tastefuly arranged with plants and hung with Chinese lanterns. Many cosy corners had been artfully arranged. And how for the ladies dresses. One of my partners begged that I would refrain from describing her dress as she had been seen in it so often and "it palled upon her to read the same description each time. I bow to her superior judgment, but the dresses were hidden and the under garments all frothy and frilly were seen to advantage. One, a pale salmon coloured one with touches of black. Another had what might with impunity be termed a "trains de luxe." It Swept the floor and in the vortex caused by its own multitudinous firills it swept up the odds and ends that always stray on a dancing floor. One very pretty white silk one with valenciennes lace looked very sweet; but one Sees no necessity for an upper garment if the "petite robe" is so elaborate. There were some very pretty faces amongst the guests, and some very pretty dresses. Some few in all black, which always gives the touch wanting and helps to shew off the lighter and brighter silks and satins. I do not admire short dancing skirts and there were several just a proper dancing length. I am sure the dancers must enjoy the exercise much more when unhampered. We were glad to welcome Colonel Hardy again. It is a long time since he was last in Bolarum. His cheery disposition has always given him many friends.

POSTAL REDUCTIONS.

The important changes in postal rates notified yesterday may be accepted as being the final concession that will be granted in regard to letters, and for a considerable time, at any rate, to parcels also. A comparison of the existing rate with those that come into force in October next is, however, all that is necessary to prove the substantial nature of the concessions granted, and the importance of the advance that is to be made in the direction of cheap inter-communication. In his Budget speech last March, Mr. Finlay promised a considerable increase in the amount that might be carried by post for a single anna, but the concessions go much further than the Member for Commerce and Industry then anticipated would be possible. The existing rates for letters are not exceeding three-quarters of a tola, half an anna; exceeding three-quarters but not exceeding one tola and a half, one anna; for every additional one tola and a half, or part of that weight, one anna. The new rates are: for a letter not exceeding one tola, half an anna; exceeding one and not exceeding ten tolas, one anna; for every additional ten tolas, or fraction thereof, one anna. It will now be possible to send letters to any place in India or Ceylon as cheaply as over the much shorter distances of the United Kingdom; the four ounces carried for a penny in England being just about equivalent to ten tolas. In England, however, there is no half-penny postage except for open packets. The reduction in the parcels rates is also an important concession; any parcel up to 40 tolas (or 1lb) instead 20 tolas being carried for two annas, which is less than the threepence charged for 1lb. in England; but the progressive rates for heavier parcels in England are smaller than those now being introduced out here, it being possible to send a parcel of 11 lbs (or 440 tolas) for 11d., as compared with the Re. 1-6 to be charged under the new rates in India. With regard to foreign postage the amount that may be sent for one anna to the United Kingdom or any country participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage is increased from half an ounce to one ounce; to any other part of the world one ounce instead of half an ounce may be sent for 2½ annas, and instead of having to pay 2½ annas for each additional half ounce the charge will be 1½ annas for each additional ounce. In other words the charge for a two ounce letter to a foreign country will in future be 4 annas instead of 10. These are very important concessions, and they will undoubtedly afford advantages to the public which will more than compensate for any diminished revenue.

TRIAL OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

Cross-Examination of Mr. Ross.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

In the course of Sir George Arbuthnot's trial yesterday afternoon, Mr. Norton put the following hypothetical case to Mr. Graham Ross who was still in the witness-box. Arbuthnot and Co. draws a bill here at six months' sight against Arbuthnot Latham and Co. and sells it to the National Bank. The National presents it to Arbuthnot Latham and Co. who accepts it. Arbuthnot Latham and Co. advise Arbuthnot and Co. in Madras date of acceptance as the bill is maturing for the purpose of replacing it. Some time before due date Arbuthnot and Co. sent P. Macfadyen and Co. in London a bill on Arbuthnot Latham and Co. for a similar amount. Macfadyen and Co. place Arbuthnot Latham and Co. in funds to pay the National Bank and present a new bill to Arbuthnot Latham and Co. for acceptance. On acceptance by Arbuthnot Latham and Co., Macfadyen and Co. discount the bill, reimburse themselves of the cost of placing Arbuthnot Latham and Co. in position to meet the first bill. Both these bills are entered in the Bill Book by Arbuthnot and Co. here in the special drawing account and the amount of the 2nd bill is the amount of the 1st. Mr. Ross agreed.

Suppose the amount of the bill is £5,000. do you agree with me that although the second £5,000 bill is entered in the book it does not come to life until after the first £5,000 bill is discharged? A.—Yes.

Q. Although the special drawing account shows £10,000, the real amount drawn is only £5,000. A.—Yes.

Q. Multiplying that by a large number of bills, each bill as it is drawn here is made up of total value of previous bills result is that last bill is added to the sum total of previous bills on credit side. A. Yes.

Witness agreed to Macfadyen's bill being also similarly inflated and said that in two days he could elucidate what was the true state of accounts and to show Arbuthnot and Co.'s drawings against Arbuthnot Latham & Co.

At this stage Mr. Norton put into the hands of the witness a statement prepared by Mr. Meugens, the Chartered Accountant, engaged by the defence and asked him to find out from the statement on what specified dates the drawing credit of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., against Arbuthnot Latham and Co., dropped to certain specified amounts.

Mr. Powell objected to the statement being used by the witness as it was not verified and therefore was not admitted in evidence.

Mr. Norton observed that it was open to the witness to either accept or reject it. That the statement was merely placed before the witness to help him to find out the real state of the special drawing account. It was agreed that witness should verify the statement before Monday.

The amount spent by the Industrials on extensions was next discussed.

Mr. Norton asked: What is the amount spent on extensions as judged from the Balance Sheet from 30th September 1906 to 1st May 1907? A.—Under lands, buildings, plants and machinery account shows increase of Rs. 55,627.

Mr. Powell objected to this answer being recorded on the ground that it related to expenditure of money on extensions after suspension.

Mr. Norton contended that he was in a position to prove that the amount spent was in pursuance of an arrangement previously made. That at the time of issue of debentures such extensions were contemplated. It was by provision. That provision had been made for the future working of the Company and it was for all these purposes that debentures had been issued.

The Chief Justice remarked if it could be shown that the amount spent was in pursuance of a plan previously formed he could see the force of it.

Mr. Norton submitted that the debenture was issued not only for working the Company during 1905 but in future years.

Mr. Powell observed that what was done after the suspension did not show that at the time of issue of debenture that that had been intended. The successors Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., no doubt, did their best for the Industrials.

Mr. Norton said that if the successors had done it, it justified what had been intended at the time of the issue of the debentures.

The result of the issue of debentures was increased facilities of borrowing it gave Arbuthnot and Co. which extended their credit, deducting credit for £15,000 already possessed, increased the limit of drawing to £33,000. Do you agree with me there Mr. Ross on those figures? A.—Yes.

Mr. Powell informed His Lordship that the last question assumed that the issue of debenture extended the credit only to £33,000 deducting £15,000 from £48,000. That was not a fact, because £15,000 which had been allowed credit were given on security of 3,000 Preference Shares. But those shares having been withdrawn and they being substituted by debentures, the amount of credit may be taken to be £48,000.

Chief Justice: You mean that the taking away of the preference shares wiped out their old credit and therefore their new credit was entirely due to these debentures. Mr. Powell.—Yes.

Mr. Norton said that the charge against his client was that he got extended credit to the extent of £48,000 by the issue of debentures and Preference were no less his than were the debentures.

Witness, continuing, stated that the sum to the credit of the Industrials on the 21st October, 1905, is Rs. 9,70,870 including 10,00,000 credit for debentures. Excluding five lakhs note on the 31st of October, 1905, the credit balance of the Industrials in Arbuthnot and Co.'s books is Rs. 8,71,677. These figures are also in the books of the Industrials. On the 30th of November 1905, the balance was Rs. 6,97,577, on the 31st December, 1905, Rs. 5,47,562; on 31st January, 1906, Rs. 3,89,462. By the 31st of January 1906, the Industrials had actually utilised Rs. 6,10,538 out of ten lakhs.

Chief Justice.—How utilised Mr. Norton? Because six lakhs were actually given to the Industrials.

Mr. Norton.—Is it not a fact which is capable of being proved by the contents of the books belonging both to Arbuthnot and Co. and the Industrials that in fact the Industrials received and spent on extensions and jute six lakhs out of the money raised from debentures issued?

A.—If that is a fact it can be proved from the books.

Q. Have you any to reason suggest, it is not a fact?

A.—No.

Mr. Norton. It is the duty of the Crown to prove it before we go any further.

Chief Justice.—If any body has proved it is the defence.

Mr. Norton.—With great respect may I remind Your Lordship that the charge against me is that I never gave one sixpence out of the debentures to the Industrials. The first witness for the prosecution says—"We gave Industrials six lakhs." Does Mr. Powell intend to withdraw that charge?

Mr. Powell.—I am proceeding on the statement of the accused himself before the Insolvent Court which I am going to put in.

Mr. Norton. I am not going to object to Sir George's admission. Upon the question of fact, are we going to convict a man because under pressure of cross-examination he says that he did not give money, when the Crown witness says that Arbuthnot and Co. paid six lakhs out of ten?

Mr. Powell.—That is because you are excluding five lakhs.

Mr. Norton.—It is for the Crown to prove. Is it true or false they have received six lakhs out of the debenture loan? Why should we whittle away Mr. Ross's statement? Mr. Ross has told me that it is true. Is the statement capable of being proved by books? I want to know that.

What has Mr. Powell got to say to it?

Mr. Powell.—I have no doubt it was not received out of the money raised from debentures.

Mr. Norton.—Where else was it received from?

Mr. Powell. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Norton.—I am entitled to have an answer to this further question. I am standing on my rights as Counsel for the defence.

Mr. Powell.—I am not in a position to admit that the six lakhs to which my learned friend referred as having been spent on Industrials came out of the money got from debentures.

Mr. Norton.—I am entitled to have an answer to the further question, positive, and precise. Does the Crown say they deny that six lakhs were ever paid between the dates given by Mr. Ross.—never mind out of what sums—by Arbuthnot and Co?

Chief Justice.—Received in cash you mean?

Mr. Norton. Money spent on Industrials' needs by Arbuthnot and Co.

Chief Justice.—What is your answer, Mr. Powell?

Mr. Powell.—I am not in a position to admit it.

Mr. Norton.—How is he then in a position to aver that we stole £60,000 and we never gave anything to the Industrials. The charge is that I never gave sixpence to the Industrials. That must be founded on facts. What are the facts? The facts are exactly the reverse—that the Industrials received six lakhs.

Mr. Powell.—I have already said that that is based, on your own client's statement.

Mr. Norton.—This is one of those items which I am prepared to prove to the hilt. I hope your Lordship will acquit me of waste of time if I take time in proving it. I respectfully submit that the onus is not upon me but upon the Crown. It is not the business of the Crown to give an answer which Mr. Powell has given. I must also ask your Lordship to note the statement that this charge is framed on the admission of the accused in the Insolvency Court.

The position is this. Assuming I prove my facts that between the 21st of October 1905 and the 31st of January 1906, my client's firm paid the Industrials six lakhs, Mr. Powell will go to the Jury and ask them to put aside the facts and convict Sir George on his own admission. I will now elicit from the witness, item by item, from the Bank's Pass Book. I will cross-examine him through all those pages of the book.

Chief Justice: Can nothing be done to shorten the period?

Mr. Norton: I decline to have anything to do with the Counsel who has taken up this attitude.

Chief Justice: Then you must go on with your cross-examination.

Mr. Norton: I protest against Mr. Powell's attitude in this. I won't say any more.

Chief Justice: I don't see anything unreasonable in Mr. Powell's attitude.

Mr. Norton then called for the Journal of the Industrials.

The Chief Justice, before rising, expressed the hope that attempts would be made to shorten the period of examination and that some reasonable attitude would be adopted.

The cross-examination of the witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR RAILWAYS.

Abolition of the Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

The decision of the Secretary of State to abolish the appointment of Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, which was announced last week, is the first step of an important reform. The proposal was first made by the late Mr. Thomas Robertson, in his report on Indian Railways, and has been carefully considered by the Railway Board and the Government of India during the past two years. Up to the present, the Government of India has exercised very minute control over Railway Companies and managements in India through the agency of Consulting Engineers, and it was the necessity and the advantage of this strict and detailed supervision which were in question. The conclusion come to was that the Boards of Indian Railways and their Agents in India were competent to carry out their duties and might be trusted to administer their lines without gravely imperilling the interests of Government. This conclusion naturally led to a decision to reform the system.

Detailed and minute control by Consulting Engineers will soon be a thing of the past, and the Boards and Agents of Railway Companies will be entrusted with considerable finalpowers of sanction, and be responsible for the efficient and economical working of the lines under thier care. But matters relating to the safety of the public and the proper maintenance of the lines will be dealt with by Government Inspectors, whose duties, however, will be quite distinct from those hitherto vested in Consulting Engineers. This, the *Pioneer* believes, is how the matter stands. In effect, it abolishes an intermediary and simplifies things. To give Agents of Companies direct dealing with the Railway Board in all matters should accelerate the despatch of business; and the grant of certain powers of final sanction to the various Administrations as well as greater general freedom of action and responsibility should have a like result. The change, of course, cannot have immediate effect. The preparation of detailed orders, carrying out the reform, has now been sanctioned, and will necessarily take some little time; and it is not likely that the altered sytem of control will come into force much before the end of this year.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Captains Groube, Melhuish, Irani, and Watts, and Lieutenant N. Wilson, are posted to the Punjab for plague duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browning, Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands, has thirteen months' leave from 23rd proximo.

Captain Finlayson I. M. S., is posted to Madras for employment in Jails.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. Hewlett to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan, and Rajputana *vice* Captain Dawson, on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published, authorising, in view of the present prosperous financial condition of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, a temporary reduction of 25 per cent. on all subscriptions and donations to this fund, to take effect from 1st September.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Controllers of Military Accounts in India will in future be designated as attached to (1) Northern Circle (Rawalpindi and Lahore); (2) Eastern Circle (Lucknow); (3) Western Circle (Quetta, Mhow, and Poona); and (4) Secunderabad and Burma Circle.

HIMALAYAN CLIMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A Darjeeling correspondent writes:—Kellas with his two German and Swiss guides and the brothers Kaufmann left a week ago *viz* the Teesta Bridge and Gartok to climb the Kanchenjunga from the north-east.

NASIK ORPHANAGE.

In answer to the appeal in the "Bombay Gazette" last Thursday the following sums have been received and are hereby gratefully acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Greaves Cotton and Co.	200
N. S. Glazebrook, Esq	100
J. H. Symington, Esq.	50
C. E. Durnford, Esq	25
W. F. Pechey, Esq	25
Mrs. J. Sanders-Slater	100
European Staff, Chartered Bank	145
R. Maht, Esq	5
Dadiba M. Dalal, Esq	300
C. F. Horbaty, Esq	20
A Parsi in sacred memory of the late Mr. H. R. Pavri	25
F. Muir, Esq.	15
Mrs. Owen Dunn	50
Robert Barlow, Esq.	30

A. MANWARING,
Church Mission,
Nasik,
31st August.

A telegram to the *Bengalee*, dated Giridih August 31, says that Babu Manorangan Guha Thakurta and four others were arrested for Swadeshi riots this evening and that they have been released on bail of Rs. 2,000 each.

REFRACTORY STUDENTS IN MADRAS.

Unseemly Scene at Educational Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

A number of students behaved in a very disorderly manner yesterday at the Educational Exhibition. Mr. Mayhew and members of the Exhibition Committee finding there was too great a crowd inside the Exhibition Hall had the doors closed. At this the crowd outside started an unseemly demonstration by smashing windows and otherwise behaving in a very disorderly manner. The advent of the police on the scene did not improve matters and the more mischievous among the crowd indulged in stone-throwing. When Balaji Row, a student residing in Triplicane, was arrested great excitement ensued in trying to rescue him and the mob assaulted a constable and a couple of policemen who came to their rescue. The crowd had there to be beaten back and the prisoner taken to the police station.

Another young man, named Nallasami Pillay, was also arrested shortly afterwards for assaulting a constable.

There was renewed excitement when the mob marched to the police station shouting "Bande Mataram" while some recited the opening stanzas of Burns' and Scot's "Wha has, Wth Wallace bled."

In front of the police station there was another demonstration when a student, named Jambunathum, vehemently urged the crowd to help him in attacking the police station and releasing the two prisoners. A couple of young men were also prominent in trying to incite the crowd to acts of violence. At first, the police tried to disperse the crowd by pursuasive means. This being unsuccessful, they arrested three young men and all the five then were taken before Mr. E. G. Clarke Chief Presidency Magistrate, for summary trial. Mr. Clarke, however, did not take up the cases yesterday, but told the police to produce the accused before him on Monday.

The five young men were released on bail on each executing a bond for Rs. 100 and finding two sureties for a like amount.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL IN COLLEGE SQUARE.

Scruples of Conscience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

At a meeting in College Square which was largely attended Bepin Chunder Pal says:—On "Empire" night he gave his reasons for refusing to give evidence in the prosecution of *Bande Mataram*.

Mr Bepin said that as a jurist and moralist he thought it proper not to take any part in the *Bande Mataram* case. He had told a high Government Officer that he was quite ready to give evidence in theft and murder cases, but he would not, on any account, take part in such sedition cases.

He concluded by saying that he might not again appear in College Square for sometime, as he might be incarcerated in the case instituted against him, and advised his audience to work hard for Swadeshi and Boycott.

COCANADA RIOT CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

In the Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate Mr. W. G. Macfarland, I. C. S., in the Cocanada riot case esterday, application was made to the District Judge on behalf of prisoners of the first batch, convicted by the Head Assistant Magistrate, for bail pending disposal of appeals which the Judge refused and posted the appeals to 23rd proximo.

In the above case 52 persons were charged by the police divided into four batches of 13 persons each. As already reported eleven accused have been convicted and of the remaining accused the Public Prosecutor withdrew cases against 15 as the evidence against them was insufficient. The Magistrate discharged 8. Sixteen are yet under trial while the two remaining have yet to be arrested.

The trial of the second batch is closed and judgment will be delivered on Monday next.

In the third batch, the defence is almost closed.

In the fourth batch, 10 of the accused have been discharged, among them being Venkataswerar, a student of the Rajah of Pittepore's College, and 5 others were charged, two additions in this batch being subsequent arrests. The defence of the fourth batch commences on Monday next.

THE "SANDHYA."

Warrants Under Sedition Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Since the conviction of the Editor of the *Yugantar* and confiscation of the *Sadhya* Press, the authorities of the *Sandhya* have been helping in the publication of the *Yugantar*.

On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the police made its appearance at the *Sandhya* office with a warrant of arrest, issued under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, against Saroda Charan Sen, B.A., the Manager of that paper, who was arrested and taken to the thana, where he was let off on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

It is understood that a similar warrant has also been issued against Brahma Bandhab Upadhya, who is said to be the Editor of the paper, but who has not been taken as yet.

The case will be heard on Monday, the 9th of September, before Mr. Kingsford, the Presidency Magistrate.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON EUROPEANS.

Patriotic Bengali Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The *Englishman* this morning says:—As we go to press, news has been received of an unprovoked assault on two European passengers at Dinajpur on the Behar section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Only the very barest details are as yet forthcoming, but it appears that a large gang of Bengali students and the inevitable "National Volunteers" mobbed and grievously hurt two Europeans travelling by the 71 up passenger train which is timed to arrive at Dinajpur at 8-35 p.m., railway time.

From the nature of our correspondent's message, it appears that this latest ebullition of the "Darlings of Bengal" is likely to lead to serious consequences.

RETIREMENT OF MR. O. R. JONES.

Madras City Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

Mr. O. R. Jones, Commissioner of Police, Madras, retires from the public service to-day having handed over charge of his office to Mr. H. F. Wilkieson.

Mr. Jones leaves Madras to-morrow evening for England *via* Colombo with Mrs. Jones.

Mr. Jones joined the Army in September 1870 as an Ensign in the 82nd Light Infantry. After serving in Natal for a year, in Mauritius for four years and in England for 3½ years, he came to India and joined the Police Department as Assistant Superintendent in April 1879.

One of Mr. Jones' last administrative acts was in connection with the reorganisation of the City Police in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission.

The greatest regret is felt by the City Police Force at the retirment of this popular officer.

LIEUTENANT BLANE'S CASE.

Excerpts from Mr. Smith's Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

The assailants of Mr. Blane of the 19th Lancers in the Calcutta-Peshawar mail train have been heavily sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi. The evidence given at the Sessions was graphic in the extreme as will be seen from the following extracts of Mr. Scott Smith's Written Judgment.

Two of the accused Pir Bukhsh and Hindayat Awans of Jassian, a village two miles from Campbellpore, are charged with robbery and an attempt to murder Lieutenant H. P. Blane of the 19th Lancers who was on his way to Peshawar by No. 1 up mail train which left Rawalpindi at 10-30 p.m. on the 29th of June last. Mr. Blane was the only passenger in the 1st class compartment of a composite carriage, the other compartment, a 2nd class one, being occupied by three Sergeants. These men heard shots fired but failed to grasp the situation and did nothing till train stopped at Campbellpore, when they were the first to go to Mr. Blane's assistance and found him seriously injured and bleeding from bullet wounds.

Mr. Blane's evidence contains a clear and graphic account of what happened. He undressed and went to sleep soon after the train left Rawalpindi. When he woke, he saw a native whom he identifies as Pir Bakhsh, the accused, meddling with his clothes which were hanging on a peg at his feet. Another native was standing on the footboard on the opposite side to that on which Mr. Blane was sleeping, and was looking in and was armed with a stick. Mr. Blane jumped up at once, seized his stick and went for the man in the carriage, who got out through the window. As he was getting up the man on the footboard hit him with his stick and kept on hitting at him while Mr. Blane tried to prevent Pir Bakhsh coming back into the carriage. Pir Bakhsh then produced a revolver and fired, apparently at Mr. Blane's head, but the bullet was deflected by the left hand with which he was warding off the blows aimed at him by the other robber, who had a stick. The first shot usually knocked Mr. Blane over, but he returned to the attack and Pir Bakhsh then fired again wounding him in the right knee. As he was falling, two more shots were, he thinks, fired, one of which wounded him in the back, grazing the spine. He subsequently found bullet holes in the coat of his sleeping suit in front which showed that one shot had narrowly missed his chest.

Mr. Blane fell on to the floor of the carriage and lost consciousness, but apparently remained in that condition only a short time, for when he opened his eyes one of the robbers was still on the footboard of the carriage and struck him across the face with a stick. He can't be sure which of the robbers did this. On receiving this blow he again fainted and when he recovered consciousness the robbers were gone. He then crawled into the lavatory and tapped on the next compartment but without any apparent result. So he came back and waited till the train reached Campbellpore, when people came to his assistance. He was carried to the Hospital and his wounds were dressed by Major More the Civil Surgeon.

The next day he was taken to the Station Hospital in Rawalpindi where on July 2nd, Captain Davidson, R. A. M. C., performed an operation and extracted a bullet from above the knee-joint. His evidence shows that this wound in the back might easily have proved fatal had the direction of the bullet been slightly different.

The Railway Police and the Campbellpore station authorities seem to have been very remiss. When it was discovered that such an outrage had been committed, they made no list of the passengers or examination of the train. They did not even communicate with the District Police, and the Superintendent only heard of the occurrence accidentally the following morning. In this way much valuable time was lost, and the robbers had lots of time to make good their escape.

Hidayat made a detailed confession on the evening of the 11th of July. In it, he said that he and Pir Bakhsh went to Hassan Abdul the day before the occurrence with the express object of robbing the females in the train. They spent the day loafing about near the station and got into the night train with two intermediate class tickets for Burhan. After Lawrencepur, he went with Pir Bakhsh along the footboard of the train to the 1st class carriage where the robbery and assault took place. His description of what occurred tallied very closely with that of Mr. Blane. Only he did not admit striking the latter with his stick.

In conclusion, the Judgment says:—"Pir Bakhsh is a man of desperate character and has previously done a sentence of seven years' imprisonment for dacoity, as well as one of 21 months for theft. He had not been out of prison for a year when he committed the present offence. Even had he not a previous conviction against him, I should have not hesitated to pass the maximum sentence for a dastardly offence of this sort, aggravated in every possible way.

"I convict both the accused of attempted murder and of robbery under Sections 307 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code. Pir Bakhsh is a man of large property and has only a wife and one son dependent on him and I think it is a case where a heavy fine may well be added and substantial compensation paid to Mr. Blane who has suffered what may, perhaps, be a lifelong injury.

"Pir Bakhsh is sentenced to transportation for life under each section—the sentences to run concurrently and under Section 307 to a fine of Rs. 2,000, out of which Rs. 1,500 shall, on realization and subject to the result of any appeal that may be lodged, be paid to Mr. Blane.

"Hidayat is a man of a different stamp to Pir Bakhsh. He is not more than 25 years of age and has not been convicted before this. I think it is not necessary to pass upon him the maximum sentence which the law allows. At the same time, his offence was a very serious one. He is sentenced to 10 years' transportation under each Section, the sentences to run concurrently, and to a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

"It came out in the evidence of Mr. Blane and Guard Anthony that there was no alarm in the carriage in which the former was travelling. Mr. Blane looked round for one while he was trying to keep Pir Bakhsh out of the carriage. Had there been one he would no doubt have been able to alarm the Guard, and the train would have stopped. The accused would probably have made good their escape and no shots would have been fired at all, and Mr. Blane would have escaped injury.

"I am not aware whether the railways are supposed to have alarms fitted up in mail trains, but if there is no rule to this effect, the sooner one is made the better in the the interests of the traveling public who are exposed to outrages of this kind.

"The local police deserve very great credit for bringing the investigation to such successful conclusion."

AMIR'S MISSION TO JAPAN.

Report Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

The report published in certain native papers that the Amir had despatched a mission to Japan under Shahzada Muhammad Umir Khan, is believed to be without foundation.

Umir Khan met with rather a bad accident recently, and he has certainly not gone to Japan, nor is anything known of the alleged mission.

NAINI TAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Industrial Conference at Naini Tal came to a close on Saturday when Sir John Hewett spoke of the excellent work that had been done and expressed the hope that the scheme formulated would receive the sanction of higher authorities.

His Honour paid a tribute to the extraordinary energy and ability with which Mr. S. H. Butler had carried out the executive duties of the Conference.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur expressed the thanks of the whole provinces to His Honour for the very keen interest he had taken in the matter, and said he believed the scheme formulated was destined to effect great changes in the life of the provinces.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Limitation of Armaments.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 31.

August 18.—Sir Edward Fry's resolution regarding the limiting of armaments was supported by President Nelidoff and the American, French and Spanish Delegates to the Hague Conference adopted it with acclamation.

The Commonwealth Tariff.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has sent a protest to Lord Elgin complaining of the injustice, hardship and enormous losses to British exporters by the New Commonwealth tariff operating without notice, and asking him to request its postponement for three months.

Mr. Deakin has sent the British merchants, through the *Times*, a message stating that the Commonwealth is determined to make preference to the Motherland effective as far as Australia is concerned, regarding the present arrangements only as the first great step.

The *Morning Post* welcomes the tariff and says that it is likely to strengthen the British trade competing with foreign as with the Canadian tariff, which even Mr. Lloyd George confessed to be valuable to Britain.

Canada and Australia.

The Canadian manufacturers have petitioned the Dominion to make an effort to secure preferential treatment for Australia in fish, lumber and agricultural implements and the suspension of the tariff for goods in transit.

Venezuelan Revolution.

The Venezuelan Court has fined Cermudez of the Asphalt Company a million pounds sterling, for aiding Matos in the attempted revolution, assessing material damages.

Dolmitz Explosion.

Twelve bodies were extricated from the *debris* in the explosion at Dolmitz in Germany.

M. C. C. Team for Australia.

The M. C. C. has invited Jessop, Fane, J. N. Crawford, R. B. Young and Hardstaff to join the team for Australia. Young, Crawford and Hardstaff have accepted, making an eleven with A. O. Jones, J. Rumphries, Braund, Fielder, Blythe, Hutchings, Rhodes and Barnes. The Manager is Major Philip Trevor. It is improbable that Jessop will accept the invitation. Young has declined and Fane has not replied.

Betting Rules.

The application of the fifteen minutes rule, No. 4 of the Betting Rules, has caused strained relations between layers and backers. The Bookmakers' Association has now decided to pay bets immediately the winner passes the scales.

Small Holdings Bill.

Speaking on the Small Holdings Bill, the Premier, while making no threat, emphasised the vast responsibility incurred if the Lords, by hasty partisan action, damaged the great, complex and nicely balanced instrument devised and approved by the Commons for meeting the Nation's one most urgent problem.

Cholera in Russia.

Thity-six died of cholera at Samara and six at Astrakhan in Russia.

Chicago Telegraphists' Strike.

The Chicago Telegraphists Union has ordered all commercial operators to strike instantly where the contracts with the Union are not signed.

Moroccan Refugees in Gibraltar.

The influx of Moroccan refugees to Gibraltar has been prohibited by the British.

The Monte Carlo Murder.

Mrs. Eddy has talked volubly on allopathy, homœopathy and mesmerism to three Lunacy Specialists who were sent to interview and ascertain from her the sanity of Goold, the Monte Carlo murderer, who is more composed since his confession to other prisoners in his and his wife's cell who were instructed to elicit admissions in conversation.

Later, Goold while seized with a night delirium was screaming that his legs had been cut off, packed in a bag and taken away. He attacked his cell companions, tearing their clothes and hammering their heads in excitement which is attributed to the deprivation of whisky whereof he drank in excess, besides being a morphia maniac.

His wife's Counsel asked for the appointment of a Receiver of his estate, Goold being now insane.

The Cullinan Diamond.

London, August 20th.—General Botha in moving the presentation of the Cullinan Diamond to the King urged it as a token of loyalty and commemorating autonomous government.

Sir Geo. Farrar, in opposing felt sure that the King will be more gratified if the distress which is acute among loyal subjects be relieved instead of an inopportune and unjustifiable gift.

Transvaal Loan Guarantee Bill.

In the Commons Mr. Lyttleton opposes the Transvaal Loan Guarantee Bill, contending that Government should have secured better treatment of the Transvaal Civil Servants and British Indians before guaranteeing.

Mr. Asquith said that no corrupt bargain will be made, General Botha being free to adopt any Chinese policy he liked.

Fighting in Casablanca

Sunday's fighting in Casablanca included hand to hand sabre encounters.

Once the Moors ambuscaded fifty cavalry, but reinforcements extricated them when the Moors being outflanked retreated. Fictitious Moorish mendicants before the battle approached the French camp and attempted to seize arms and ammunition. Sixteen were killed beside one compelled to dig his own grave for refusing to answer questions.

Raisuli's Terms.

Raisuli offers to withdraw from public life if France and Britain guarantee his safety.

Mr. Morgan's Pedigree Cattle.

Mr. Piermont Morgon's Pedigree Cattle have been killed owing to anthrax.

Largest Warships for Germany.

Dr. Spahn, the leader of the Centre, in the Reichstag was cheered while urging the construction of the largest warships possible in double quick time at an additional cost of two millions.

Stuttgart Socialist Congress.

At the Stuttgart Socialist International Congress when Herve moved that soldiers should desert and revolt in war time, Herr Bebel opposing because it was Anti-militrism and endangered peace, Herve taunted the German democrats asking what they would do when Prussian bayonets turned against Russian revolutionaries or French proletarians whether they would follow the Kaiser. But the French staff knew that war meant proletarian

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

WEST RIDINGS BEAT THE GYMKHANA.

On Saturday the final of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was played between the West Ridings from Raniket and the Bombay Gymkhana. The Cooperage was in an ideal condition, only a slight shower falling just before half time, and everything pointed to a good and even game. Large numbers lined the field, and amongst those in the packed enclosure were Brigadier-General and Mrs. Greenfield; but the Gymkhana President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, was unfortunately not present. From a spectator's point of view the game was confined too much amongst the forwards, and has been the case almost throughout, but it was hard fought one and only in the latter portion of the game did the up-country fifteen show their supericrity. Except for Brown turning out in place of Vines at back the Gymkhana were the same as against the Scots. Heyland was an absentee from the Ridings, Wilson going half and Johnson right wing three-quarter with Sadler coming in instead of Webster in the pack.

As mentioned on former occasions, the strength of the Gymkhana lies in their halves and three-quarters whereas the Ridings are strong forward but slow behind and make up by tackling and kicking excellently. It was not in their weight that they beat the Gymkhana forward but in their quick rushes and the rapidity with which they broke away from the Scrums and assisted their backs in defence. Finding a better trained eight against them, the local team always had difficulty in getting the ball into the open, and when they did, their threes seemed nervous and hesitated, holding the ball too long, instead of dashing away as they did in their previous games. The tackling of the Ridings was most determined and kicking of the best, with the forwards staying out well to the end, which had almost everything to do with their success.

The match was a fitting one to wind up a most successful Tournament which has lasted a week instead of merely three days, as has been the case in the past. Mr. Webb deserves great praise for the success his efforts have made and the way in which he has handled his arduous and manifold duties as Honorary Secretary; one can only deplore the fact that an accident should have kept him from playing in the Tourney. Far more interest has been taken in the game in this than in former years, and with every prospect of the Ridings coming down again next year it is to be hoped a turning point has been reached and that Rugby will now prosper.

After the teams had sat for their photos and the Gymkhana had won the toss and elected to face the Band Stand, a start was made at 5-35. Mr. Cumberledge again refereed, and we hope a man will be found to carry out this duty for the Rovers as admirably as it was now done. Kicking off, the Ridings were up first to be driven to neutral ground when Morris got away heading a rush which ward just stopped in time and found touch. From the throw out Johnson got on on the extreme right, and would have been in easily had 'not straight' not been given. An off-side enabled the Gymkhana to relieve and Ward again chipped in to save a rush which Morris followed by finding touch well up into the 25. From another off-side the Gymkhana at last came up, Blair giving to Baker who passed on to Ward who found touch in the opposite 25. They now had a chance, but just as their threes got going Ryan chipped in and got clear, punting over Brown's head but Ward beat him for pace and a risky kick by Brown went to touch. He next touched down from a punt by Johnson. The Ridings' forwards now got away with the ball at their feet and some exciting Scrums followed on the Gymkhana goal line. Morris was twice held up in time and eventually the home forwards screwed and got away led by Dunlop. A punt up the field was well followed up and Green was forced to find touch in his own 25, Hayne stopping a rush by cleverly falling on the ball. A good kick by Brown kept them well up and Ash giving to Baker he was only held near the line. The threes again got going but Morris now nipped in and intercepted, handed Brown off and got to half way before Palmer caught him. Rain began to fall and the Ridings worked the ball up. Morris putting in, the ball went right through the Scrum to Wilson. He, however, did not play on till he was called to do so and it was touch and go, Ryan being held before he could give out to Johnson, who was unmarked. An attempt at a drop by Chapman went to the right. Scrambly play followed till the Gymkhana threes got going, but Baker passed badly to Palmer. Rain had ceased when the half time whistle went.

Bombay Gymkhana :—Nil.

West Ridings :—Nil.

Resuming at 6-10, Morris returned Gillett's kick to half way, but from a rush Brown could only find touch at the 25. Following this the Ridings' forwards got away past Palmer and Brown but, when nearly over, one of them was off-side. A 5-yard Scrum was given and Wilson getting on passed Ash, scoring between the flag and post on the right. He also converted neatly. [5-0.]

Morris now returned the kick-off poorly but from an off-side Chapman found touch half way. Gillett giving to Palmer, he kicked past the 25 but the Ridings worked the ball back and Baker hanging on too long they got away to near the 25 on the left. Here Morris gave to Wilson who tried a drop. It was a fine bit of work and went dead between the post from 30 yards off. [9-0.]

Some wild play was now seen and in a Scrum the Ridings' halves, who were always dangerously near being so, were caught off-side. A good punt by Baker was knocked on by Ryan and the Gymkhana pressed. Ash giving to Blair who kicked and Chapman marked cleverly on his goal line, the ball coming over his head. From this the Ridings were up again, kept off by runs by Blair and Palmer. Play was in neutral ground when from a punt the ball lodged on the top of the stand and there was a rest till it was knocked off. The Ridings got up near their opponents' goal in mid-field when Blair got out but miss-kicked inside his own 25 and they were pressing hard. Wilson getting on tried another drop but off Blair's hand it went dead just to the right. Both Blair and Morris had their shirts off their backs and the Ridings were pressing hard on the right when Johnson got on between the Scrum and touch and literally fell over the line. A difficult kick failed. [12-0.]

The Gymkhana now were a beaten team, their forwards who had worked hard seeming done, whereas the Ridings were lasting well. Morris put in a good run handing Hayne off, and Chapman fumbling, Palmer and Hayne dribbled to half way where Gillett put in good work from touch. With five minutes to go five of the Ridings' forwards got away but Brown picked up and found touch brilliantly. Hayne next got going but Wilson swung him off the ground and one of his boots hit Gillett over the eye but without cutting him fortunately. Just on time they should have scored again but Liddell knocked on near the line and, time following, the game was left in favour of the Ridings as under :—

West Ridings :—2 Goals. (1 dropped) and a try. (12 Pts.)

Bombay Gymkhana :—Nil.

The teams were :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.		WEST RIDINGS.
Brown	Back	Green
Ward, Baker, Palmer, Hayne	Three-fourths	Johnson, Chapman, Ryan, Major
Ash, Blair	Halves	Morris, Wilson
Gillett, Gilbert, Roy, Dunlop, Hayne, Trevillian, Meberley, Bamberger	Forwards	Capt Liddell, McCormack, Craven, Lester, Riley, Stokes, Sadler, Stanbrey

With the Cup placed on the platform reserved for the Committee, Brigadier-General Greenfield made a short speech :—"Before asking Mrs. Greenfield to present the Cup I must express my regret at the unvoidable absence of the President of the Bombay Gymkhana. We are all delighted to see the success that has attended the Tournament. There have been more entries, the play has been very good and to-day we have witnessed the final; the most excellent game it has been my lot to see for a long time. The local Bombay as well as Poona teams have shown up extremely well, being in the semi-finals, and in the final the Bombay Gymkhana have made a fine and noble effort to defend the Cup.

Of the Regimental teams, three came from outside and two from a long distance and nobody will grudge the winners their victory. I am glad to see the Regiments stationed in Bombay taking an interest in the game, as this means healthy exercise for those not in Hockey or Association Football teams. The winners have come a long way and given us a great display of football; training and combination having won them the Cup.

Mrs. Greenfield then presented the Captain of the Ridings, Captain Liddell, the Cup, and enthusiastic cheers followed.

The tables of results is as under :—

	First Round.	Semi-Finals.	Final.
R.F.A., Kirkee ... West Ridings ...	W Ridings, 34-0	W Ridings, 9-3,	W Ridings, 12-0.
Poona ... Y. M. C. A. ...	Poona, W 42-0		
R. G. A., Colaba ... Royal Scots ...	R Scots 27-0	Bombay Gym 11-0	
Bombay Gymkhana ... South Wales Borderers	Bo, Gym 6-0		

The Cup has been won by the following teams:—1892, South Wales Borderers; 1893, Bombay Gymkhana; 1894-1902, Welsh Regiment; 1903, Calcutta F.C.; 1904-1906, Welsh Regiment; 1907, West Ridings.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The Drawings.

On Saturday evening at Pyrke's Restaurant the drawings for the Rovers' Tournament resulted as under :—

FIRST ROUND, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

1 Y. M. C. A. vs. Rovers.
2 East Lancs. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
3 R. F. A., Kirkee, vs. Leicesters.
4 Carabiniers vs. Worcesters.
5 Customs vs. King's Liverpools.
6 Manchesters vs. Telegraph.
7 R. G. A., Colaba, vs. 13th Hussars,
Bye :—Royal Scots.

SECOND ROUND,

8 Winners No. 2 vs. 6.
9 Winners No. 1 vs. 5.
10 Winners No. 7 vs. 7. Royal Scots.
11 Winners No. 3 vs. 4.

SEMI-FINAL.

12 Winners No. 11 vs. Winners No. 9.
13 Winners No. 10 vs. Winners No. 8.
14 Winners No. 12 Final Winners No. 13.

The Fancy Dress match will be held on Thursday, when the Royal Scots will give a gymnastic display.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

Drawings.

The Durand Tournament opens in Simla on September 16th; drawings are as under :—

(1) Gloucestershire Regiment.
(2) 1st R. Scots Fusiliers.
(3) 15th King's Hussars.
(4) 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.
(5) The Cameronians.
(6) 1st West Yorkshire Regiment.
(7) 1st Seaforth Highlanders.
(8) 2nd Royal Scots.
(9) Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
(10) 17th Lancers.
(11) 18th Royal Irish.
(12) South Stafford Regiment.
(13) North Stafford Regiment.
(14) 1st Wiltshire Regiment.
(15) Royal Sussex Regiment.
(16) 12th Royal Lancers.
(17) No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.
(18) Foreign Office Club (Simla).
(19) Simla Volunteer F. C. "A," team.
(20) Simla Volunteer F. C. "B," team.

Matches.		Matches.
Mon. 16th Sept.	A & B	Mon. 23rd Sep. M & N
Tues. 17th	„ C & D	Tues. 24th „ O & P
Wed. 18th	„ E & F	Wed. 25th „ Q
Thurs. 19th	„ G & H	Thurs. 26th „ R
Friday 20th	„ I & J	Friday 27th „ No play.
Sat. 21st	„ K & L	Sat. 28th „ Finals.

Ties not decided after extra time has been allowed, shall be played off on the following morning.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Byculla Club.

This interesting fixture was played off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a draw. The Gymkhana team was captained by Major Rich while the Club men were led by Mr. E. B. Raikes. The former, winning the toss, were first at the wicket and in spite of the Club's good bowling they were able to put together 175 runs with four wickets down. To this total Mr. Powell contributed 87, not out; Mr. Milne 31; Mr. West 25, not out; Mr. Sanderson 16; and Mr. Lermit 13. The game was started at 12 o'clock and Gymkhana opened their venture very slowly, but Mr. Powell setting well, played a good innings, all the attempts of the Club bowlers failing to capture him, and he carried out his bat for 87. Mr. Lermit who was his partner in the commencement played a fast game but while attempting to hit out Mr. Hogg he lifted the ball. This chance Mr. Aston would not permit to pass without accepting. It was at this time only a total of 20 out of which he had made 13. Mr. Sanderson was the next man in. He made matters lively by punishing every loose one off Mr. Raikes and Hogg; one was hit quite over the boundary. But unfortunately he did not stay at the wicket for a long time. At 16, while attempting to pull Mr. Raikes, he skied the ball and Mr. McNaghten ran up from behind the stumps and caught him. The Gymkhana had only made 61 then and Captain Pocock followed. But he was not comfortable with the puzzling ones sent by Mr. Raikes, and the latter clean bowled him with a curly one from the legside. Mr. Milne joined Mr. Powell, who was steadily piling up his score. The batsmen between them brought the total to a hundred and just as the bell was rung for an adjournment for luncheon, Mr. Milne was clean bowled by Jardine whom the batsman endeavoured to hit out, though it was a dead straight on the wicket. The Gymkhana score was therefore 107 for four wickets when the game was adjourned at 2 p.m. Mr. Powell who was playing a very careful game had made 47.

After tiffin, at 3 o'clock the game was resumed and Mr. Powell opened his shoulders and played a much faster game than he did in the morning. He and his new partner Mr. West defied all the changes in the Club bowling. Messrs. Hogg, Raikes, Richardson, Jardine Vlasto and Lamb were tried one after the other but the batsmen would not desist from scoring. The one-hour play after tiffin added 62 more runs to the Gymkhana total. As it was decided to draw stumps at 5-30, Major Rich thought it advisable to declare the Gymkhana innings. "If the opposite side makes 175 in an hour and a half they deserve to win; if they do not, then we have quite enough time to dispose of them." This was how he viewed the position. And he was right. At 5-30 when the stumps were drawn for the day the Byculla Club had scored 130 with their last pair at the wicket.

The Byculla Club opened their innings under the most favourable circumstances. Messrs. Jardine and Aston went in and began in right earnest. In about a quarter of an hour the telegraph board signalled 40 runs. 31 out of this were scored by Mr. Aston. This was too much on a hot, sunny day. Mr. Aston found that he would not be able to continue his innings which he had so well begun. The game was made very lively. The powerful strokes from Mr. Aston and the corner drives of Mr. Jardine were a treat to the spectators. The pair was not to be so soon separated as it looked, for a little cool water was enough to refresh Mr. Aston and he resumed playing with the same vigour and dash as he did in the beginning. When his score reached 40, he was very smartly held at mid off by Commander Vines who managed very cleverly to secure a low fast catch off Mr. Powell. Mr. Burns joined Mr. Jardine and the latter continued playing a careful game. Mr. Burns made 12 and Mr. Lamb who followed made 11. Mr. Jardine was caught off Captain Pocock by Mr. Powell in the long field, when the total for Byculla Club had passed the century. The others followed but none of them could enter into double figures and at 5-30 p.m. when the game was closed, the Byculla Club had lost two men is Messrs Richardson and Phillips, at the wicket. The total score being 130 for eleven wickets, the game being 12 aside.

The scores are :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell not out	87
Mr E V Lermit c Aston b Hogg	13
Mr P M D Sanderson c McNaghten b Raikes	16
Capt Pocock b Raikes	0
Mr J S Milne b Jardine	31
Mr F P West not out	25
Mr G De Rhe Philipe, Comdr Vines, Mr S R Gordon, Maj MacDonald, Maj Rich, Mr A W Dobbin	Did not bat
Extras	3
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hogg*	17	48	2	2
Raikes	16	60	1	1
Richardson	3	22	0	0
Jardine	6	27	0	1
Vlasto	3	9	1	0
Lamb	1	4	0	0

* bowled one wide,

BYCULLA CLUB.

Mr M R Jardine c Powell b Pocock	37
Mr A H S Aston c Vines b Powell	40
Mr C L Burns b Powell	12
Mr L Lamb b Milne	11
Mr A A Vlasto b West	6
Mr N McNaghten b Milne	2
Capt Hutchinson b West	4
Mr M N Hogg c Powell b Milne	0
Mr E B Raikes b West	7
Mr R W Harter b Milne	0
Mr H S Richardson not out	1
Mr R M Philips not out	1
Extras	9
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	8	27	0	4
West	7	39	0	3
Powell	8	19	1	2
De Rhe Philips	3	14	0	0
Pocock	3	20	0	1

GRINDLAY GROOM vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH R. C.

A match was played on Saturday on the Oval. Result: Won by Government by 2 runs. Scores :—

GRINDLAY GROOM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D Mistri c Edwards, b D'Souza	16	b D'Souza	42
Elchidana c Woolen, b D'Souza	18	b Netscher	1
B Mistri b Woolen	0	c and b Taylor	8
N Chinoy b Sorris	4	not out	13
Limji b Netscher	4	b Taylor	2
P Chinoy c Greene, b Taylor	6	c Greene, b Taylor	2
Patel b Woolen	0	Declared for 5 wickets.	
J McCausland (Capt) c Leslie, b Taylor	6		
Umarah, not out	3		
Major b Taylor	6		
Chanoura b Taylor	0		
Extras	18	Extras	3
Total	76	Total	71

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH R. CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Netscher b Mistri	1	b D Mistri	17
Sorris, not out	26	b B Mistri	2
Edie c Elchidana, b Mistri	2	not out	11
V D'Souza b D Mistri	26	c McCausland, b D Mistri	0
B D'Souza c B Mistri, b D Mistri	0	not out	2
P Edwards c N Chinoy, b D Mistri	0	Declared for 6 wickets.	
N Leslie (Capt) b B Mistri	1		
Taylor c b—e, b B Mistri	0		
Greene R c Patel, b D Mistri	4		
Lawrence c D Mistri, b Mistri	2		
Woolen c Patel, b B Mistri	0		
Extras	16	Extras	2
Total	78	Total	35

POONA RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

A record card of ten events marked the eve of the big meetings and we were treated this afternoon to some excellent racing, which was productive of many rare and exciting finishes. Being a holiday there was an unusually large number of spectators and sportsmen, and both the enclosures were packed. All the leading members of Society were present, amongst whom were their Excellencies the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and General Richardson. His Highness Major-General Sir Pertab Singh of Idar also graced the occasion with his presence.

Large fields were the order of the day in all except the Pony Hurdle Race and the class paraded during the afternoon has been rarely seen in India, if we except Calcutta during the palmy days of December and January. The great event of the day was the All Horse Plate and thirteen of the best bloods in the country, and some of them Cup candidates, including Boabdil, Sacristan II, The Master, Paddy's Darling, Wandin, Circuit, Manlock, Mozart, Killua and St. Patrick were stripped for this race. Circuit was immediately installed favourite with Sacristan II next in demand. It was a grand race; Cossack made all the running till the bend where Circuit who was lying second all the while, shot out to the front and collarred the plate, with three quarters of a length to spare, Sacristan II running nicely at the finish dead-heated with Cossack for second honours.

The other horse race also found a backer's dozen some under the Starter's orders, and the fleet-footed son of Harmonist, Baritone, who has given up his old habit of running wide at the bend, romped in a comfortable winner although Dunsinane tried to give him trouble up the straight. The public had nominated Metal Maid for this event but the weight told on him and he could only finish fourth.

The long-distance Arab horse race was run in two divisions. In the first, old Arab Lord, priced at sixes against, turned up trumps; Bendigo and Makhool ran well but they had to be content with places. In the second division, Precious showed that he is still the little great horse and, game as ever, won the race in one of the rarest finishes ever witnessed, by a head after having raced neck to neck with Egypt all the way from the straight, doing the one and quarter miles in 2 minutes twenty-three and four-fifths seconds, being an improvement by two seconds over the time of the winner of the first division.

Mirdas was fancied for the first Beginners Plate with money also for Madras, Meerjan, Madrid, Caroon and Imtiyas, but the winner turned up in Saeed an outsider. In the second division, Salaanic received the homage of public money and Engine, Intakia, Lucky Prince, Elector, Rackhan, Lender and Little Sanaya were next in demand. Salaanic stood true by the public, winning the race by the lead which he kept up from start to finish. These two races were very open events and it must be remembered that almost all the above-named ponies had made their successful debuts in Bombay and consequently the public patronage had cause to be divided.

Mr. Deane rode a splendid race on Captain Meynell's Recovery, winning the Gentlemen's Race, and recovery was set to face the Starter a second time in the Sydney Plate. She ran gamely again but could not touch Russely Rose, who had an easy enough win from Mandeville by a length and a quarter, Recovery finishing third a head behind.

Old Lamrock was himself this afternoon and won the Tallyho Hurdle Plate. Madeira and April Fool made a good running and we should not be surprised if they perform something sensational during the forthcoming Races.

This brings us to the opening event of the day, the Sticks Handicap. After Fortunatus fell at the first Hurdle, Bull's Eye and Gladstone raced neck to neck, neither giving each other any advantage, till they reached the distance where in one of those grand finishes that delight every sportsmen, Alf. Hoyt secured verdict by a head.

It was undoubtedly a glorious day's racing. Owing to the large number of races, proceedings had to be begun at 2-30 p. m. sharp and the Bombay brigade that came up by the second Race-Special were more than half an hour late for the races and missed the struggle between Hoyt and Mr. Tomkinson.

With five winners to punters' credit, and the rest open events, the public should have had a successful day but the general expression of opinion on the course was that the pot-punters had a great day and the pleasure-seekers had level exchanges. The booking fraternity has been augmented by fresh arrivals, *viz.*, Messrs Coutts, Hardinge, Pymm and Armfield, thus making a full two dozen rings in the Grand Stand.

Byramji Rustomjee is an easy first among successful trainers to-day and Williams carries the palm among jockeys by four wins to his credit. The course shows a marvellous improvement and timing this afternoon was good. All the races were timed by Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronograph.

Following are details :—

THE STICKS HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1¼ mile over 6 flights.

Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's Bull's Eye 11st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr. H.A. Tomkinson's Gladstone 10st 10lbs...Owner 2
Mr. P. Hannyngton's Fortunatus 9st 7lbs.T Ferguson (fell) 3

Betting : 5 to 4 against Gladstone, 6 to 4 Bull's Eye and 3 to 1 Fortunatus.

The Race: Fortunatus got off with a lead followed by Gladstone and Bull's Eye lying level. At the first fence Fortunatus fell, and the pony bolted away from the course, but Ferguson was unhurt. Bull's Eye and Gladstone cleared the second fence together and ran neck to neck from here to the distance, jumping all the hurdles together. In an exciting finish Hoyt secured the verdict by a neck. Time—2min 34 2/5 sec.

(Winner trained by C. Blesch.)

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance—1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 10st 3lbs Bendi 1
Captain W.D. Grant's Madeira 10st 11lbs...Mr. Tomkinson 2
Mr. C.E. Tayleur's April Fool 10st 10lbs...Robertson 3
Messrs G. K. and M. Goculdass' Greenstone 11st 12lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Refuge Bay 9st 10lb, Shotover 9st 7lbs and Dormant 9st 5lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Shotover, 3 to 1 against Lamrock, 4 to 1 Greenstone, 6 to 1 Madeira, April Fool and Dormant, and 12 to 1 Refuge Bay.

The Race : April Fool was the quickest out of the gate and jumped the first fence, followed by Dormant and Shotover and raced in the same order to the half mile where Shotover, fell back and Madeira joined the leaders. At the bend Dormant also wasted away and Lamrock joined April Fool and Madeira. Lamrock cleared the last jump first, and although Madeira showed a challenge, the former won comfortably by one and a quarter lengths. Half a length divided Madeira and April Fool. Time—2 min. 23 4/5 sec.

(Winner trained by Tom Scott.)

THE 1ST BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' Saeed 8st .....Yussuff 1
Mr D Runchordass' Meerjan 8st 12lbs .....Kamad 2
Mr G K's Madrid 8st 4lbs .....Melsom 3
Mr Ahmed Dawood's Thuyyur 8st 2lbs.....Miyeed 4

Also ran : Madras 8st 12lbs, Zir 8st 3lbs, Mirdas 8st 8lbs, Herricul 8st 8lbs, Muddarics 8st 2lbs, Caroon 8st (carried 8st 6lbs,) Hazza 7st 13lbs, Baroda 7st 13lbs; Amood 7st 10lbs, (carried 7st 12lbs) and Imtiyas 7st 10lbs.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Mirdas, 4 to 1 Amood, 5 to 1 Madras, 6 to 1 Meerjan, 7 to 1 Madrid, Caroon and Imtiyas, 10 to 1 Herricul, 12 to 1 Saeed, Thuyyar and Hazza, and 20 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—From a good start, Mirdas led Imtiyas and Herricul to the bend where Saeed, Meerjan, Madrid and Thuyyar who were lying in a bunch hitherto took up handy positions next to Imtiyas, Mirdas having fallen back here. The leader was done up at the straight and Saeed shooting out to front here, romped home easy winner by two lengths. A length and half separated the placed ponies. Time—1 min 25 1/5 sec.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

1ST KHANDALLA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr A M Ameer's Arab Lord 7st 8lbs.....k W Fraser 1
Mr Khalil Dores's Makhool 8st.....Heeroo 2
Mr G K's Bendigo 7st 12lbs.....Melsom 3
Mr JB's Nizam 7st 6lbs (carried 6st) .....Barrett 4

Also ran.—Sobell 9st, Skylark 8st 10lbs, Money Spinner 8st 4lbs, Commander 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) Gladstone 7st 9lbs, Royal 7st 7lbs, Panala II 7st 1lb, (carried 7st 2lbs) Swordsman 7st, Petrolcum 6st 12lbs and Searmust 6st 10lbs (car 6st 13lbs.)

Betting.—2 to 1 against Skylark, 5 to 1 Makhool, 6 to 1 Gladiator and Arab Lord, 7 to 1 Bendigo, Commander and Royal, 10 to 1 Panala II and Nizam and 12 to 1 and 30 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—They raced in a bunch for a hundred yards, then Royal took a long lead from Gladiator and Panala II and at the seven furlongs held a six lengths lead. At the six furlongs Bendigo and Makhool overhauled Gladiator and Panala II and had Royal a length in front of them. At the bend Royal fell back and Bendigo assumed lead and Arab Lord lay third here. Up the straight Arab Lord came alongside the leader and, displacing the latter at the distance, won easily by three lengths, Makhool putting in a strong finish was placed second, half a length in front of Bendigo. Time—2 min. 25 4/5sec.

(Winner trained by Abdul Rahman Nusser.)

THE ALL HORSE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Circuit, 8st 6lbs .....F Williams 1
Mr Dartmoor's Sacristan II, 9st 4lbs. } Dead heat A Hoyt } for
Mr Vaid's Cossack, 7st 4lbs .....S David } 2nd place.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wandin, 8st 9lbs Southal 4

Also ran :—Boabdil 9st 12lbs, The Master 9st, Paddy's Darling 9st, Killua 8st 13lbs, Our State 8st 4lbs (carried 8st 5lbs), Manlock 8st 4lbs, Apology 8st 2lbs, Mozart 7st 13lbs, St Patrick 7st 12lbs, and Insurrection 6st.

Betting :—Evens Circuit, 4 to 1 against Sacristan II, 8 to 1 The Master, 10 to 1 Paddy's Darling, Killua, Wandin, Our State, Apology and Cossack and 12 to 1 against the rest.

The Race :—From a splendid send off, Killua raced in front of a compact field for two furlongs, then Cossack displaced him with Circuit and Sacristan II lying next. They raced in the same order till the home turn where Circuit took lead and maintaining it the rest of the distance won with three quarters of a length to spare. Sacristan II made a great bid with Cossack for the second place and they were dead-heated. Good fourth. Time—1 min. 46 sec.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

CLOSED RACE.

WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 900 or over and which have not won flat race since 31st March, 1907. Distance.—1 mile.

Captain Meynell's Recovery 9st 7lbs.....Mr Deane 1
Captain H D McNeile's White Heather 10st 5lbs (carried 10st 6lbs).....Mr Tomkinson 2
Mr W O Gibb's Nell Gwynne 9st 3lbs...Capt Winter 3
Captain W S Casson's Curfew 9st 2lbs (carried 9st 4lbs) .....Capt Hughes 4

Also ran.—Senator 11st 2lbs Goodwin 10st and Lone Hand 9st 10lbs.

Betting :—Evens Recovery, 4 to 1 agains' White Heather, 5 to 2 Goodwin, 7 to 1. Nell Gwynne and Curfew, 10 to 1 Senator and 15 to 1 Lone Hand.

The Race :—Recovery at once took lead followed by Nell Gwynne, White Heather and Lone Hand and raced to three furlongs where Nell Gwynne and White Heather exchanged places and Lone Hand was displaced by Curfew. The same order followed to the end, and Recovery staying out a challenge from White Heather won by a length. Three lengths between the placed horses. Time—1min. 49 3/5 sec.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach).

2ND KHANDALLA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1½ mile.

Mr. R. R. S's Precious 10st 11lb.....F. Williams 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Egypt 8st 9lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's Young Kohinoor 9st 6lbs...J. Taylor 3
Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica 7st 6lbs.....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Ajax 8st 7lbs, Mooreed 7st 12lbs, Alma 7st 5lbs, Moonim (late Kaice Charan) 7st 3lbs, Let Go 7st 2lbs, Highborn 7st 2lbs, and Anec 6st 4lbs (carried 6st 6lbs.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Precious, 4 to 1 Alma, 5 to 1 Egypt, 7 to 1 Ajax, and Mooreed, 8 to 1 Mooreed 10 to 1 Young Kohinoor and Antica and 20 to 1 against the others.

The Race :—From a splendid start Ajax showed the way to Egypt, Highborn and Antica with the favourite lying in a bad position. They raced in the same order to the bend where Ajax and Highborn began to slow up, and Precious began to come to front. Egypt led into the straight and shortly Precious came alongside of him and a great exciting level race was won by Precious by a head. Young Kohinoor ran well at the finish and secured a place three-quarter length off Egypt. Close fourth. Time—2 min. 34 4/5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,100 or over. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr W J Hutchins' Baritone, 8st 2lbs .....Vining 1
Messrs Wood and Badgers' Dunsinane 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) .....Southal 2
H H Aga Khan and Agas S Shah's Admiral Crichton 8st 4lbs.....Kamad 3
Messrs G K and M Goculdass' Lady Metal 9st 12lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Squire Alfred 9st 11b, Windy 7st 13lbs, Mulison 7st 9lbs, (carried 8st 11b), Forfeit 7st 7lbs, Downfall 7st 6lbs, Devil's Dance 7st 5lbs, Rosewater 7st 4lbs, Chevalier 7st. (carried 7st 6lbs), and Sainfoin 6st 9lbs (carried 7st 7lbs).

Betting.—5 to 2 against Lady Metal, 4 to 1 Admiral Crichton and Baritone, 5 to 1 Rosewater, 6 to 1 Dunsinane, 10 to 1 Mulison and Sainfoin, and longer odds against the others.

The Race:—They raced in bunch for a short distance, then Rosewater cut out the work from Baritone and Lady Metal to the four furlongs where Admiral Crichton and Dunsinane began to show out. The leader could not last at the bend and Baritone led into the straight with Admiral Crichton, Dunsinane and Lady Metal occupying the next place. Up the distance Dunsinane began to give chase but Baritone ran too well to be beaten and he won by a length. Three quarters of a length lay between the next horses. Time—1min. 16 3/5 sec.

(Winner trained by T. J. Glynn.)

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Russely Rose 9st 6lbs .....F William 1
Mr Vaid's Mandeville 7st 4lbs.....Melsom 2
Captain Meynell's Recovery 7st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Matalgia 9st 12lbs.....Robinson 4

Also ran :—Encourage 8st 10lbs, Koko 8st, and Virballa 7st 3lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Russely Rose, 2 to 1 Mandeville, 5 to 1 Virballa and Metalgia, 6 to 1 Recovery and 10 to 1 Koko and Encourage.

The Race :—From a splendid start, Virballa went to front followed by Mandeville, Recovery and Russely Rose. He kept the lead till the three furlongs, where he had to resign it to Mandevill who, followed by Recovery and the favourite, raced to the home turn. Here, Russely Rose came alongside of the leader and overhauling him shortly reached the winning post, one and a quarter length ahead of Mandeville. Recovery strived hard to displace the latter but failed by a head. Time—1min. 32secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

THE 2ND BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906, which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr M A Khan's Salaanic 9st 7lbs.....F Williams 1
Mr D Runchordass' Engine 8st 3lbs .....Kamad 2
Mr Tracey's Lucky Prince 8st 2lbs .....Southal 3
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Intakia 9st 11b.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Company 9st 11b, Rackhan 8st 12lbs, Moscow 8st 8lbs, Elector 8st 5lbs, Lender 8st 5lbs, Little Sanaya 8st 3lbs, Luckyshot 8st 3lbs, Fadil 7st 11lbs, Jalmond 7st 11lbs, and Peregrine 7st 7lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Salaanic, 3 to 1 Engine, 6 to 1 Intakia, Elector and Lucky Prince, 7 to 1 Fadil, 10 to 1 and 12 to 1 against the others.

The Race :—From a good start, Salaanic led a close field headed by Luckyshot and Engine to the bend where the second named fell back and Lucy Prince and Intakia began to come up. Salaanic, never in danger, won comfortably by one and quarter lengths. Half a length separated Engine and Lucky Prince and the fourth also lay handy. Time—1min. 24 4/5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

BOMBAY POLICE.

Report Reviewed.

The Report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1906 is reviewed in a Resolution of the Judicial Department, as follows :—

The increase in the total number of offences dealt with in Bombay City is, as Mr. Gell remarks, mainly due to prosecutions under the local Acts, and is not large if the natural growth of the population be taken into account. The proportion, calculated on the Municipal census of 1906, is 1 in 20·85 of the population. The increase in the total number is accompanied by a decided decrease in most of the more serious forms of crime.

The increase in "robberies" was no doubt due to famine which drove distressed people into Bombay. The cotton fires at Colaba are chiefly responsible for the enormous increase of Rs. 40 lakhs in the value of property destroyed by fire, thus more than trebling the already very considerable value of the property lost in this way last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered shows a decided improvement over last year, and a slight advance on the percentage of 1904. The number of persons tried for "receiving stolen property" shows a small increase.

There has been a very appreciable increase in the number of persons injured in street acc

LIGHTING THE SIND COAST.

The *Sind Gazette* publishes a letter from Captain Hood of the *Trafurd Hall* on the subject of the *Nithsdale* disorder and says that journal it adds weight to the urgent demand made by the Assessors for lights at Cape Monze and Hajamro. It seems to us to be perfectly clear that a light at Manora, however powerful, is not sufficient. Any one who will study the map on a large scale will see that the Manora light is, to any ship coming from Aden, round a corner and that the natural landfall to be steered for is Cape Monze. Indeed, we believe, we are correct in saying that of the two the shipmaster would prefer the light to be on Cape Monze. The Sind coast is particularly barren of lights, even the coastline of the Native States of Cutch and Kathiawar being better served. The Indian Government might well take example by the action of the French marine authorities who without any pressure from the shipping interests have put up in the last eighteen months a large number of additional lights on the North African coast which was already very well lighted. It is of first importance to remember that almost every shipwreck is due to the fact the ship is not in the position in which she is supposed to be by her captain and officers. Every possible assistance, therefore, that can prevent such a mistake should be rendered and, in the matter of lights particularly, the mariner ought not to be compelled to beg for years for what he knows to be essential to the safe carrying on of his profession. We have received many requests from the shipping community to publish the Assessor's report in extenso. We regret that we are not yet in a position to do so, as the document is in the form of a confidential report to Government. We have, however, forwarded an application to the Bombay Government, through the Commissioner-in-Sind, for permission to publish it, and hope to be able to do so in due course.

Captain Hood writes :—About a year ago in response to an imperative obligation I forwarded a letter to you on the subject of the lighting of the Sind Coast which you were good enough to publish in your issue of the 18th September last, and in the same appeared your editorial comments on the matter.

In the letter alluded to I stated : "The immediate requirements of shipping, for carrying on the extensive and ever increasing trade of the Port of Karachi, are the establishment of the following lights :—

At Cape Monze, a powerful quick-flashing light with a range of at least 25 miles.

At Manora Point, the "sleepy" fixed light should be changed for a quick-flash light, with a range of 20 miles.

At the end of the Breakwater, a quick-flash light, with a range of 8 to 10 miles.

At Hajamro mouth of the River Indus, a quick-flashing light with a range of at least 20 miles.

Notwithstanding the fact of your editorial remarks that "we agree with much of our correspondents contention, but as far as the Karachi Lighthouses concerned it must not be supposed that the Port Trustees have been guilty of any neglect or indifference" and, "as regards the lighting of other parts of the Sind Coast, the Karachi Port Trust has no responsibility." We reiterate the demand for the lights at the points enumerated and do not accept so bald a statement, that even if the Port Trust have no immediate responsibility in the matter that it is no concern of theirs. The whole of the trade of Sind in foreign imports or exports centres in Karachi harbour, and that being so, it is not sufficient because they erect a very wretched light at their own front door—so to write it—that they are not concerned in the matter of lighting the remainder of the roadway. It is their special and bounden duty to urge upon Government the adoption of all that is necessary in the interests of commerce, and incidentally, safe navigation, for one cannot get away from the fact that it is Karachi, first, last, and always, for which ships operate upon the coast of Sind!

The wreck of the s. s. *Nithsdale*, on the 17th July, has broken the record, and it is no longer possible to point the old time defence that no vessel had been totally wrecked in the vicinity of Karachi. Once upon a time, as the story book puts it, there was no Karachi of importance, no light at Manora, no trade! That has gone, and as we have to deal with the future, the object-lesson of the wreck of the *Nithsdale* is quite opportune and *apropos*.

In your issue of last Friday (16th instant) appears the result of the investigation into the circumstances regarding the stranding and wreck of that steamer by the Additional Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind, which provides material for reflection, and the pen of the captious critic. This being the first wreck on the coast, it necessarily follows that the investigation is also the first of its kind, though one does not require to be very much of a prophet to suggest that it will not be the last unless the existing conditions of facilities for these tragedies as regards the unlighted coast are speedily altered! Be that as it may, we have to congratulate the Court of investigation on its marked good sense in the matter where it states : "I am quite satisfied, and so are the Assessors, that the Captain of the "Nithsdale" showed himself to be a competent, careful commander: he appears to have omitted nothing that a prudent navigator could have done under similar circumstances, and I am of opinion that he is free of blame. Again the Assessors recommend that good lights be established at Cape Monze and Hajamro. They are both able to speak from long experience. I cannot say, however, that the evidence taken in this investigation has proved the need of such lights. But it has, I consider, established that the navigation of the Sind coasts presents serious difficulties to any Commander who has not had previous experience of it." Again, "It is morally certain that the "Nithsdale" would not have been lost, had the soundings on the chart been correct. Commanders have to rely almost entirely on soundings along this part of the Sind Coast, as there are no land-marks." Just so! Yet the Judicial Commissioner blandly suggests : "I cannot say, however, that the evidence taken in this investigation has proved the need of such lights as were recommended by the Assessors",—and had it been from anyone but a layman in maritime matters, such conflicting remarks would not appear on the face of the same report of a maritime disaster. It is, however, not be expected that even so astute a layman—I write this remark with the utmost respect for the gentleman concerned, in his official capacity, and for the legal acumen with which the case was conducted—could possibly grasp the real position as it appears to any competent, critical nautical eye! If the coast were properly lighted there would be less necessity to sound, and right here I beg to repeat a remark which appeared in my former letter concerning soundings. "To be compelled to grope in the dark, as the only means of finding one's way, is not in accordance with the fitness of things or the spirit of the times, and is to say the least of it, but a poor excuse for not providing the kindly light to lead."

I have had no means of knowing any of the circumstances, such as the courses, speed, etc., maintained from the last properly defined position of the steamer, which resulted in her stranding where she did nor have I any further information beyond what I have read in your paper of Friday last, yet I do not hesitate to state that if Cape Monze, Manora, and the Hajamro Mouth of the Indus had been at that time properly and efficiently lighted, the Captain of the "Nithsdale" in approaching Karachi harbour from the southward, as he appears to have done, would have had a choice of objectives for which to steer, instead of being led into danger by trusting to soundings which resulted ultimately in the total loss of his ship!

There is something quite refreshing, too, in the report, which is quite unusual, and therefore the more accentuated. The charming way in which the assistance of the Assessors is acknowledged is quite foreign to these sordid inquiries, and the naivete which prompted it is not apparent at the first blush! Captain Fairley was informed at the conclusion of the investigation that the Court had decided that no question had arisen as to the cancelment or suspension of his certificate. What ho! ye gods and tiny tadpoles!

Now, why in the name of all that is reasonable, should the shipmaster be alone selected from among either professions or trades when inevitable accident occurs, to be promptly held up and hazed before properly or improperly constituted—not simply a legal one—tribunal who try, and too often succeed in dealing with the unfortunate man's certificate, and thus add to his miseries, the taking away of his only means of livelihood, which has cost him a lifelong work to obtain? Why is the man who flogs the sea for his daily bread expected to be more infallible than any other man, and to be hauled before the courts to answer for his sins of omission or commission when he has had the misfortune to make a mistake or not to foresee something in time to avoid disaster?

The master of a ship is the only professional man in the whole country who is treated in this unconstitutional and arbitrary manner. On him depends, in a great measure, the integrity of the Empire; but because he has ever been law-abiding, and long-suffering—why, "off with his head" directly he makes an error in his work? The lawyer makes mistakes occasionally, yet he goes cheerfully on with the next job as though nothing had happened. The doctor accidently does for an unfortunate patient or two occasionally, yet he goes on merely with the next case, and kills or cures without let or hindrance; as long as it is done in a strictly professional manner, nothing happens! The Padre or the soldier may make mistakes, but when they do, they answer for it before those who are really competent to deal with the matter professionally, and they suffer, or not, accordingly. But when an accident occurs at sea an inquiry into the matter is necessary, the methods, as adopted by the Board of Trade, would more than not, astonish even Alice in Wonderland for so often does the "Off with his head" order fall on the unhappy victim of the case. A shipwreck is always a shipwreck, but it needs involve a large loss of life, and the drowning of two or three Bishops or other bigwigs before the great public on shore realise that a calamity has happened; Where there is no loss of life, there is very little concern at the accident, except to those who eventually have to pay. Even in those cases where a man does not survive the loss of his ship the "inquiries" will often enough damn his memory, as actually occurred quite recently in the case of the "Berlin" at the Hook of Holand.

My reasons for offering these remarks are, because those who run ships, and those only know . . . exactly how easy and simple a matter it is to be at sea, one minute all right, the next minute all wrong. And at the same time to offer my opinion to those good people of Karachi, who really ought to know better, that in the finding of the first Court of Inquiry held in Sind in the case of the steamer "Nithsdale" is matter for sincere congratulation, rather than disappointment that the order "off with his head" was not applied in the customary ruthless manner! This sort of thing has a far reaching effect on the popularity or otherwise of the Merchants Service.

Time was, and not so long ago, when shippers and mates were as plentiful as blackberries in September. It is not so now. but it will always be that the officer of to-day is the captain of the future; perhaps next year earlier or later. At the present moment it is alleged that there is a considerable shortage of officers in the service, where infallibility is asked for and expected. What is the commercial value of that item? as quoted in the "Maritime Review" of the 3rd May last. "Taking a fair average, it works out to under £4-10 per week, for a seven days' week, night-time or day time, fine weather or foul; also in sickness or disease: with cholera to-day yellow fever next week, small-pox week after next: frigid cold at the moment, tropic heat ten days hence; harassing regulations" at all times and professional ruin at he first accident! Fine proposition, isn't it, and you can afford to wonder at the shortage of officers who will undertake the job? Of course, you don't wonder! You realise that this is 1907; that education is about in appreciable amounts; and that if the "boys" cannot alter rotten conditions, they can leave them—and that is exactly what they are doing, thanks to the commercial value that is placed on "nautical infallibility."

"The Syren and Shipping" illustrated weekly London paper of the 17th July in an article on "The Junior Officer" offers this remark with which I propose to close this all too lengthy letter. Commenting on some of the present disadvantages of this side of the sea service it states :—"We firmly believe that in the course of time this sort of thing will have a serious effect upon the supply of officers for the Mercantile Marine. There may be—we might even say, there—are other factors in the case. One of them, which was touched upon in the House of Lords last week, has often been referred to in our columns. It is the insecurity under which the British shipmaster suffers. Every man in command of a British vessel stands in continual danger of being shot at by some court of Mr. Justice Shallows. He may be capable in the extreme, careful to a degree, yet as the result of the incapacity or recklessness of some one else, he may suddenly find himself deprived of his means of livelihood. This state of affairs is not calculated to popularise the sea. It may not affect the situation materially, for boys are not given to look very far ahead, but it certainly does not improve matters. It should be remedied." It should, indeed, for it will be a very sick and sorry time for old England when she can no longer depend upon her sons of native birth to take her ships to sea, and to bring them back safely to the land of their fathers! Yet the harassing regulations imposed by law upon the master of a British vessel, marks him at once, and for all time, as a suspicious person, who is in fact legislated against more much so, thatthan any other person in the country, so much so that as things are now it all fairly stinks in the nostrils of every one connected with it! So there is nothing to wonder at if the boys of England leave it severely alone. One may very naturally ask why they should be such fools as to take it on.

In the course of this letter I have drifted a long way from where it started on the Coast of Sind. Seamen still give it the name it deserves of being,—where civilisation rules the affairs of mankind,—one of the worst in all the wide world!

W. H HOOD,
Commander, s. s. "Trafford Hall.
Karachi Harbour, 18th Aug. 1907.

THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

Our London correspondent writes :—There seems to be a feeling on the part of some Cambridge Esperantists that the University has not come forward as well as it might, and Mr. Oscar Browning is one of those who take this view of the matter, but to us at a distance it appears that Dr. Zamenhof and his enthusiastic followers have no reason whatever to complain of the way they have been treated in the ancient seat of learning. But I suppose he alluded to the disappointment felt in some quarters that Cambridge is allowing the founder of Esperanto to leave without conferring upon him the coveted degree of LL. D. This delicate matter was alluded to by Dr. Pollen (who by the way has been elected President of the Congress) in the statement he made to a correspondent, and published in the *Times* of Wednesday. Like the tragedian in the play, Dr. Pollen says that a time will come. He predicts that at no remote date not only the Universities of the world but Kings and Emperors will vie with one another in honouring a man who has rendered inter-communication between the races of the world possible and easy. One of the features of the week at Cambridge was Dr. Pollen's lecture, on "To India with the Flag." The *Cambridge Daily News* gives the following report :—"Colonel Pollen said they would be glad to hear that he intended to address them in English (Applause, and a voice, "No, no.") Those who had turned the world upside down had come thither also. There was a great effort being made to convert them to that universal, the second language of the world. He wanted to tell them about his little adventures in going to India, carrying the Esperanto flag. He was going back to India with an Indian Prince who wanted to take a pilgrimage to Mecca, but the Duke of Connaught said, "Don't go to Mecca, or I may not have the pleasure of meeting you again." (Laughter.) So he stayed at Jedda for 20 days. There was a regatta and he spoke to the captains of the 40 ships, who were in the harbour, about Esperanto and they were so amused and gratified that they made him Admiral of the Fleet. (Applause.) In virtue of his right to rank as the Admiral of the Fleet, he ran up the pennant in honour of Esperanto. (Applause.) He thought they would agree that was something for an Englishman to accomplish. He unfurled it fu the good ship Marmora. The passengers on the vessel understood that flag and all that it signified, and he addressed two audiences in the second and first saloons. He had enthusiastic audiences and met a good many converts to their cause in the course of that voyage. (Applause.) At Bombay, where his foot was, as it were, again on his native heath, he was welcomed as the apostle of the new great Gospel of Hope. He approached the Indian shores to preach Esperanto, and he was perfectly certain they would accept the doctrine, because they had already a second language there. What Hindustani had proved to India they hoped and believed Esperanto would prove to the world. (Applause.) What he really desired to impress upon them was that Esperanto was a real language, good for all mankind. Esperantists as a body were poor, but they had a pride that poverty justified. They did not owe anything; they had no millionaires to back them up in preaching the great gospel as a common language in the best interests of mankind. (Applause.) Esperanto was something more than mastering a new tongue; it had behind it a grand and new idea—brotherhood of mankind and justice among the nations—(applause)—and because he believed that Esperanto would realise that hope, he was an Esperantist and begged them to spread that gospel of hope in that great town of theirs. (Applause.) Colonel Pollen proceeded with his lecture and showed on the sheet limelight views of many of the principal objects of interest in India, and portraits of Maharajahs who were taking an interest in the language and had formed Esperantist groups. Mr. Oscar Browning presided and, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Pollen, said the lecture had been of especial interest to him, as it had recalled some of the happiest days he had ever spent, when he was travelling in India as the guest of Lord Curzon. From the moment he arrived until the moment he left he was in a fairyland, surrounded by sights of unwonted beauty, and one unexpected charm came after another. There was a connection between India and Esperanto. They had in this University a number of Indians, and the remarkable thing was that if it was not for English they would not be able to understand each other. It was English which bound them together. Might they not rise to a wider conception and say that as English had united the races of India so Esperanto might unite all the races of the world?"

Has anybody ever seen a tiger chased by dogs? Such a sight was seen the other day by a correspondent of the *Empire* of Calcutta. He and a friend landed with a couple of dogs near Saugor Island, and flushed a tiger in a strip of narrow jungle. The two dogs—one a pariah and the other a fox terrier—promptly gave chase, and the remarkable sight was seen for some little distance of the monarch of the jungle bounding away pursued by a couple of dogs as though he were a hare.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

There is no change in the position of the trough of low pressure, the western end which remains close against the Hills and break in rain continues over a part of the country usually dominated by the Arabian Sea monsoon. A depression of a small extent of moderate intensity formed over Calcutta and has caused widespread rain in North-East India. It may move slowly in some North-westerly direction.

In Burma there has been nearly general rain on the coast, local rain in the interior. Tavoy records 3 inches; Moulmein 2, Akyab 4, Toungoo one, Thayetmyo half, Bhamo ¾. Cloud decreased only moderate in amount.

In North-East India, including Orrisa, nearly general rain has fallen, the principal amounts being Saugar Island 2 inches, Jessore and Purnea one, Darbhanga one and a half. Cloud has been light to moderate in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and heavy elsewhere.

In the United Provinces Central India, Central Provinces there has been no rain; the skies have been clear or only lightly clouded.

In North-West India weather has been dry and the skies clear or only lightly clouded, except in South Rajputana and Gujarat where the cloud is moderate in amount.

In the Peninsula a few falls of rain occurred in the Konkan, and South India. Madras reports half an inch, Cuddalore 2, Trichinopoly one, Madura 3/4. The skies are thickly clouded in the south and on the north of Madras Coast and lightly clouded elsewhere.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable on Burma Coast, North-East India, except Eastern Bengal and Assam, local rain in the interior of Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Konkan, South India, a few falls in the east of the United Provinces and of Central Provinces. In the Indian Ocean pressure has fallen with moderate rapidity in the Seychelles and with great rapidity in Zanzibar and Mauritius. It is now normal at the first station and in slight defect in the other two. Wind velocities have been rather less than usual in the Seychelles and Mauritius and the direction has been slightly more westerly in Zanzibar. Rainfall has not been abnormally heavy. The fall in pressure should be followed by an increase in the amount of monsoon rainfall in India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country the fall having been brisk in the Punjab and at Agra Jaipur and Neemuch.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in several places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Dwarka, Bhuj and Veraval and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Delhi, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jaipur, Dwarka, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad and Negapatam and more or less cloudy elsewhere. Humidity shows a moderate increase above normal at Colombo, Madras, Calicut, Surat and Bhuj.

Rainfall area is slowly and steadily contracting and only 14 stations report rain, out of which as many as 12 registered under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—The monsoon continues to be weak on the West Coast and no rain beyond a few scattered showers is likely.

The Mail Steamer "Egypt" which left Aden on the 25th, reports having experienced up to longitude 51° E., light westerly and variable winds and considerable south-easterly swell; thence to longitude 63° E., fresh monsoon, cloudy, and a considerable sea and swell; thence to arrival in port yesterday a moderate to gentle monsoon, passing clouds, a few rain squals and a moderate sea and swell.

LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa Cruz.		Colaba.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	97	67	93	46	95	33	97	85
Sunday, 1st Sept, 1907	0	04	0	16	0	02	0	17
Total	97	71	93	62	95	35	98	2
Total to date, 1906	52	46	51	79	58	75	62	45

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.
CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 1.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 05	88 70

ELLERMAN LINER WRECKED.

On the 9th of August the Ellerman Line managers at Liverpool, Messrs Robert Alexander and Co, were informed by cable from Kobe that the *City of Carthage* bound for Japan with a full load of case oil was ashore at Kamodasaki in the province of Awa, Japan, and that the captain had signalled for assistance. The next day they were informed that the steamer was in a very critical condition, being full of water to the Engine room, and that they feared she would break in two. Later on in the day they were informed that Lloyd's Agents had surveyed the vessel and were unloading cargo and that salvage operations had commenced. Monday, August 12th, brought the news that she had four large holes in her hull below the waterline and that four of her holds were full of water. Lloyd's Agents wired on the 14th to say that she had broken in two pieces and sunk in 50ft. of water and that she might be considered lost. The *City of Carthage* is a 'B" Class (or cargo) boat, by Barclay Curls and Co. She was built in 1906 and her length is 411·2ft., B 52·7 to 303. Her gross tonnage is 5,524 and her nett tonnage 3,581, cargo capacity of 8,000 tons, and is fitted throughout with electric lights and accommodation for forty passengers.

The crew left the boat just before she sank, and will proceed to Bombay where the natives will be paid off and the Europeans taken home in the next Ellerman Line steamer. They are travelling in the P. and O. *Japan*.

COMMERCIAL CASES.

Procedure to Secure Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

The hearing of Commercial Cases in Subordinate Courts is to be expedited. Commercial cases include cases arising out of the ordinary transactions of merchants, bankers and traders and amongst others those relating to the construction of mercantile documents; export or import of merchandize; affreightment; carriage of goods by land; insurance, banking and mercantile usage and debts arising out of such transactions.

Then follow some new rules. A plaintiff or appellant may apply, at the preliminary hearing at which his plaint or appeal is admitted or by subsequent application before the final hearing thereof, to have his case classed as a commercial case and the Court before which such application is made shall, if satisfied that the case is a commercial case as defined, cause the appeal or plaint to be marked with the words "Commercial Case." All cases which have been marked as Commercial Cases, under Rule 2, shall be brought to hearing as early as may be practicable. Such cases shall be given priority on the day of hearing over all other cases, except part heard cases, and shall, so far as possible, be heard from day to day until they are finally decided.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS IN PARIS.

DURING the season at San Sebastian the dresses worn at the Casino are things of very real beauty, writes our lady correspondent. Women of all nations gather together there, and each one vies with the other in the matter of elegance and extravagance. Great quantities of lace are worn this season, and but few of those wonderful embroideries of gold and silver which were so fashionable last year. This also is a year of embroidery, but in self-colours, and rarely, if ever, in gold or silver. Last night at the Casino a beautiful Spanish woman, who holds a high position at the Court, made a sensational entry in a trailing robe of Pompadour silk which showed pale blurred roses on an ivory ground. The entire hem of the skirt was made of palest peach-coloured taffetas, and this hem was richly inset with motifs of Maltese lace. The robe was in semi-Empire style, and the small bodice, which moulded the bust, was made of the same taffetas as that on the hem. The sleeves were entirely composed of fine Maltese lace, and there was a sash of the same lovely work round the bust, the long ends falling to the ground at the left side. It was a perfectly charming dress, and the hat which accompanied it supplied a most effective touch of deep colour. The shape was cloche and in ivory crin, lined with deep blue satin. Round the crown there was a scarf of old yellow lace, and in front a big choux of deep blue panne. These choux of rich-coloured panne are the very latest dictate of fashion, and without doubt they are most effective. They are—or seem to be—very carelessly made, and they give the impression of a bias length of panne crushed up together and held in place with pins.

HATS IN NOVEL GUISE.

Just now, when countless barrows heaped high with their burden of downy peaches are being emptied by eager purchasers, it is hardly to be wondered at that the milliner has kept pace with the season to the extent of introducing a wonderfully correct and faithful imitation of the fruit, into the most novel of her hat schemes. The quaintest hats of the Charlotte Corday description are fashioned of drawn blue silk covered with a life-like design of peach blossom and buds, with thick woody twigs and the most realistic foliage. The silk is drawn on a double cord all round the brim midway between the crown and edge, the same principle being observed in the case of the crown while on the right is a large bow of velvet ribbon in the same shade as the groundwork of the silk, balanced on the opposite side by a huge cluster of the most tempting velvet peaches, ranging from the fruit which is apparently only just beginning to ripen to a mammoth peach which looks mellow enough for a touch to detach it from its stalk.

CHARMING SCHEME IN GREEN AND WHITE.

Foulard is a silk which in England is seen so little that devotees of fashion are almost inclined to look upon it as a species of Mrs. Harris, and to receive the news of its reappearance with the proverbial grain of salt. On this side of the Channel, however, foulard is always a welcome visitor, and the French "couturiere" makes a close study of its possibilities, and turns the light of her genius to bear upon its construction. A lovely casino gown which has recently been evolved was carried out in a curious tone or laurel green flecked with white. In addition to this light spotted design, a white spiral pattern ran at somewhat wide intervals all the length of the material, the skirt being pleated in such a manner that none of these spirals were visible until the wearer moved, when the pleats fell open softly, revealing the pattern and giving an elusive and almost serpentine effect to the gown. The corsage was very carefully handled to keep the spirals in full view, and opened over a vest of white lace, and linen, with undersleeves of the same, while the hat worn with this costume was a pure white cloche, trimmed with masses of bright surfaced laurel leaves mingled with trails of ivy and ivy berries.

THE TRIPLE MURDERER.

Appeal against Death Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

Sayi I, the Burman, condemned to be executed for murdering another Burman and his wife and child, has appealed against his death sentence.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 2nd Sept., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

BY THE WAY.

THE SAD SIDE OF CRICKET.

CRICKET is not numbered among the strenuous exercises which break down a man's constitution. Football, as played by some men, does kill. There is no doubt about it. Giants like N. J. Ross, George Allan, "Dal" Jones, Henry Bradshaw, A. T. B. Dunne, the brilliant Corinthian; Wilson, and Dewhurst, are a few of the names of the game's finest exponents who have gone out within recent years. Cricket, the more leisurely, less exacting game, is however not without its tragedies. Briggs, the greatest all-round man Nottinghamshire has ever produced for herself or any other county; Shrewsbury, the finest bat of his type ever seen; Scotton, the king of stonewallers; all three from the same county, had tragic ends. J. T. Brown, the man whom Yorkshire have not even yet been able to replace, went the same way. With seasons like the present, cricketers might play for ever; it is the hot weather such as we had last year which does the damage. It sent Harry Trott, the Australian captain, to a lunatic asylum; as it had driven Shrewsbury, Scotton, Briggs, and Brown out of their minds.

WAR'S ALARMS.

The Peace Conference delegates are saying pretty much the same thing about military balloons and other new devices, in existence or projected, which all other men have said who have seriously discussed war. They have always preferred the old way of killing, and deprecated the method which some restless captain of invention has been so unreasonable as to introduce. When the catapult was first taken from Sicily to Greece King Archimadus saw in it the grave of true valour. Firearms provoked the scorn of Bayard. Those who adopted the weapon felt ashamed of it. And Marshal Saxe, after some experience of the musket, held it in such contempt that he wished to reintroduce the lance, and go back to the style of close combat customary in earlier times. The South African war sounded what was believed at the time to be the death-knell of the sword, the lance and the bayonet. All future war was to be fought at long range. But when Russian and Japanese met with the very latest thing in military fashions the engines supposed to be most frightful were in the end discarded; to get to grips was the one desire of the combatants. And to close quarters they did come, with weapons as primitive as were in vogue in the seventeenth century.

A PROPHECY.

Laurence Oliphant never posed as a military prophet' yet he was one. His inspection of the battlefields fought over in the American Civil War and those which had decided the fate of the Second Empire of France led him to the belief that war as fought in the former would be most decisive in the world's history; that men, not machines, would decide the day. For he truly points out that in the Franco-Prussian war the fighting was nearly all, except for one or two of the earlier battles at the beginning, fought at long range; whereas in the American war both sides almost abandoned artillery as a useless weapon and a source of weakness rather than of strength, when men, not to be deterred by noise, rushed on the guns. "I have often thought," he said, "that if the German armies had found themselves confronted with the raw levies of the American rebellion, they would have discovered that there is another art of war altogether different from that in which they have perfected themselves which consists in an invincible determination to get at close quarters with the enemy as quickly as possible, and if necessary, to die there rather than come away." Did not Port Arthur confirm his theory?

MINISTERS ON THE SPOT.

When it was announced that Mr. Chamberlain would visit South Africa, the Prime Minister prophesied that that would be the first of many Imperial journeys to be made by British Colonial Secretaries. His successor, Mr. Lyttelton, did not visit the Colonies while in office, but he is to go now. Lord Elgin, the present Minister for the Colonies is unlikely to undertake an official tour, but, as we all know, Mr. Winston Churchill is to visit the Dark Continent on behalf of the Department for which he is Under-Secretary. In a roundabout way the Colonial Office was represented in Jamaica during the earthquake this year. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who was in the island at the time, and furnished a striking description of the catastrophe, is Parliamentary Secretary to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. But neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Churchill may claim the honour of being the first responsible representative of the Colonial Office to visit the Colonies while still retaining his position; that distinction was gained by the Duke of Newcastle, nearly half a century ago, when, while presiding over the destinies of our overseas possessions, he accompanied the then Prince of Wales to Canada.

HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

Seeing that on the unimpeachable authority of Mark Twain more people die in bed than in any other place, ought not keepers of hotels and apartment houses at the seaside and other holiday resorts to pay more attention to the couches of their guests? To the man who can sleep on a clothesline it does not matter, but to the uneasy sleeper what agonies of wakeful nights the average hotel bed furnishes! Some one has compared such a bed to one which Gray must have had in mind when he wrote :—That hushed in grim repose, expects its evening prey. A feather-bed patient has this year had his feathers plucked from under him by his doctor's orders. "The brute," he said to himself, as he tossed miserably from side to side during the first night on his unyielding couch. But consolation came with the thought that here was Spartan discipline which would make the stony pillow and the adamant mattress on which he would take his rest during holiday nights, if not provocative of luxurious repose, at least as tolerable as the normal conditions to which his doctor condemns him.

PHILOSOPHY'S SLUMBER.

There is a science in the making of beds not understanded of unimaginative chambermaids. Daudet, when he wishes for the daintiest of couches for a hero and heroine, pictures a pretty hammock, strewn with sweet herbs and pleasant flowers. Others paint the delights of the dewy grass, on which fond couples pass the silent hours, steeped in honeymoon-shine. They reck not of the prosaic horrors of sciatica and rheumatism. If it could only be tried it might be found that Herbert Spencer's ideal couch was as helpful to slumber as any of the poetic suggestions. First of all a bolster had to be inserted under the mattress in such a position that the resultant curve would comfortably fill the hollow of his back. That suggests, by the way, that he must have lain upon his back, and, in consequence, would snore most unphilosophically. But the supreme genius of the arrangement existed in the clothes. These had to be arranged in a pleat down the centre, so securing that they should fall in soft folds on either side of the body, instead of tightly pinioning the limbs to the bed like a martyr at the stake. Restless mortals, if they do not read his philosophic writings, at least owe Spencer thanks for that suggestion. There is a fortune in it.

Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" with no fewer than one hundred additional poems (to the end of the 19th century) is being published in the Oxford editions of Standard Authors. The whole of Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyam is given.

Dr. Todhunter has translated into English verse Heine's "Buch der Lieder," and his translation, which is said to be extraordinarily close to the original, will be issued shortly as one of the volumes in the Oxford Library of Translations.

Galt's "Annals of the Parish" is announced by Mr. Frowde as a forthcoming addition to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.

The following additions to the world's classics are announced by Mr. Henry Frowde as on the eve of publication:—Butler's "Analogy," edited by Mr. Gladstone; Cervantes, "Don Quixote", Jervas's translation in two volumes, edited by Mr. J. Fitzmaurice Kelly; Smollett's "Travels through France and Italy," with introduction by Mr. T. Saccombe; Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," with introduction and notes by Mr. Austin Dobson; and the first volume of th, copyright reprints of Ruskin (Ruskin House editionse by an arrangement with Mr. George Allen), consisting of "Sesame and Lilies" and "The Ethics of the Dust."

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—Calcutta, Cutches; London, Morani Bombay; Galsyangadi, Krishnan Nambiar; Bangpoo, Hematial care of Nusbbal Dhabagali; Ratnagiri, Bhawoo Narayan Surve Keshopantoji house; Singapore, Salim Badib; Cuddalore, Yesti; Lucknow, Scribe E Ramam Street; Negapatam, Geenabalsun; Khandwa, Shanapsha Garimalal 77 out Fort; Jubbulpore, Maley Gungadhur; Port Albert, Jewaji Samoodin Ebrahimji Abbai Sattad shop; Bagdad, Kowkab Bombay; Halkangali, Tookaram Nama Bhurkir Khem nakaib Mappaca Talabag; Calcutta, Chavajee Sateez; Mogoki abarbhai Laxdarwaje Goosarwara; Kolhapur, Bapuji, Anna ramv Shinde Dongri Bahramji's Wadi.

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THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE METRE.

THE scientific unit of length is the metre, and it was originally designed to be a natural standard to replace the perfectly arbitrary "yard." It was intended to be exactly one-ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant and was at first accepted as such. More careful and accurate measurement of the quadrant, however, showed that the metre was not actually this fraction of its length. So the metre became as arbitrary as the yard. As Sir David Gill points out, therefore, the standard of length cannot be scientifically described otherwise than as "a piece of metal whose length at 0° C. at the epoch A. D. 1906 is equal to 1,553,164 times the wave-length of the red line of the spectrum of cadmium when the letter is observed in dry air at the temperature of 15° C. of the normal hydrogen-scale at a pressure of 760mm. of mercury at 0° C."

MEASURING AN ARC OF MERIDIAN.

One of the most important uses of the standard of length is the measurement of an arc of meridian—that is of a portion of the earth's surface along a meridian of longitude. And a serious difficulty in such measurements is that the instruments used vary in length with temperature &c. In this connection Sir David Gill points out the value of that remarkable alloy of nickel and steel known as "invar." Wires made from this material under careful treatment may for long periods be regarded as nearly invariable standards of length. They have been used in the South African survey, and it is found that a base of 20 kilometres can be measured in less time, and at a smaller cost, than one of a single kilometre with the older instruments.

THE GREAT AFRICAN ARC.

In Africa an arc is being measured along the 30th meridian of east longitude starting from Cape L'Agulhas. The gap between the river Limpopo and Rhodesia, reported to the association at Johannesburg, is now filled up. There is thus a continuous triangulation up to within 50 miles of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, or an arc of 25 degrees. It is hoped that this may be now carried 2½° further north along the eastern side of the lake where it is hoped the Germans will complete the chain to its northern end. And as operations have been started to measure an arc on the same meridian southwards from Alexandria, it is hoped that some day the complete arc from Cape L'Agulhas to Cairo may be an accomplished fact. Thence it would be carried round the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and connected with the triangulation of Greece. And as this is already connected with Struve's great arc terminating at the North Cape, the complete arc would then extend over 105°. This is the longest arc of meridian which it is possible to measure on the earth's surface.

MOTIONS OF SUN AND STARS.

Astronomers are confronted with the more difficult problem of measuring the motions of the sun and stars, and Sir David Gill notes the chief results of the application of more refined methods of measurements. Thus it has been determined that the velocity of the sun's motion in space lies between 18 and 20 kilometres a second. And this means a yearly motion through a space just four times the sun's distance from the earth. As regards the stars the most interesting generalisation seems to be that space is occupied with two great star streams moving in opposite directions. And these two streams are "alike in design, alike in chemical constitution, and alike in process of development."

THE DISTANCES OF THE STARS.

In indicating the distance of the stars astronomers use the convenient unit, a "light-year" that is the distance traversed by a ray of light in one year. Since light travels with a velocity of 200,000 miles a second a light, year means one billion 68,720 million miles. The nearest star is one in the constellation Centaur, and known to astronomers as a Centauri. Its distance is 4½ light-years. The average star of the ninth magnitude is 560 light-years off. As regards the distribution of the stars in space it has been reckoned that their density up to a distance of 200 light-years is constant. At greater distances the number of stars in a given space diminishes until at 2,500 light-years it is only one-fifth.

THE NEW ATOM.

As might have been expected, the new atom, the atom formed of electrons constrained into some mysterious association by some unknown force, came in for discussion at the British sociation. The new conception of the atoms which radium has forced upon the scientific world lets in the possibility that any element may be changed into any other by the rearrangement of its electrons, and suggests that all matter is in its ultimate analysis the same. Lord Kelvin, who took part in the discussion, however, refused entirely to accept the view that the atom is composed of electrons. There are doubtless great difficulties in the way of the new conception of the atom, but can the older atomic theory explain the facts connected with redium emanations even as well as the newer view? This is the question which must be answered by the advocates of the old atom.

RADIUM IN THE ROCKS.

The announcement of the discovery of radium in the Simplon Tunnel in sufficient quantity to appreciably raise the temperature is of considerable interest from a geological point of view. For if it can be shown that this element exists in any considerable quantity in the earth's crust, then the time during which it may be supposed the earth has been a possible scene of geological operations may be greatly extended. The earth, in fact, may be greatly older than was admitted possible by physicists. For radium would retard the cooling of a once molten globe by continually radiating heat, and thus prolong the time necessary for it to reach its present temperature. And this slower cooling would also prevent, to a large extent, the radical contraction upon which so many geologists have relied as the means of the elevation of mountain chains, and other secular movements of the earth's crust. The presence of considerable quantities of radium in the earth thus renders more probable the theories of earth movements which have been advanced by those well known geologists, M. Mellard Reade and the Rev. O. Fisher.

INSECTS AND FLOWERS.

Professor F. Plateau, of the University of Ghent, is well known for his remarkable series of researches on the mutual relations of insects and flowers. As a result of his investigations, he has arrived at conclusions diametrically opposed to the views of the majority of English naturalists. According to the latter, insects are attracted to flowers by their bright colours, and different species of insect have preferences for special colours—blue, for example, being the favourite colour of bees. And this has been made the foundation of the theory that flowers have been evolved by the selective action of insects. This hypothesis of origin of flowers is what Dr. A. R. Wallace has called "Darwin's beautiful theory."

PROFESSOR PLATEAU'S WORK.

Professor Plateau's investigations have extended over a great number of years, and are remarkable for their scientific accuracy and comprehensiveness. It was some experiments with the flowers of single dahlias which first led the Belgian savant to doubt the correctness of the popular view. Having removed the showy outside florets from a number of blooms, he found that the remaining central yellow portions were still freely visited by insects. Obviously it was something else than the gaily-coloured outer florets which attracted them. A number of similar experiments combined with many others specially devised to test the colour sence of insects, and numerous observations of the flowers naturally visited, confirmed this conclusion. It was obvious that insects were not attracted by gay colours, and "a fortiori," that they did not select special colours in the flowers they visited. Hence insects cannot have been the agents in the evolution of flowers by natural selection. The "beautiful theory" collapses.

ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS.

As might be expected, Prof. Plateau has come in for much criticism from those who believe in the above theory. Fresh experiments and new observations have had to be carried out to meet the various objections, and after many years of work the old conclusions are still maintained. In a paper entitled "Les Insectes et la Couleur des Fleurs," contributed to "L'Annee Psychologique," the results of the continued investigations are summed up. "It seems to me," writes Professor Plateau, "that making due allowance for errors, the general conclusions to be drawn from my researches may be stated thus:—In the relations between fertilising insects and entomophilous flowers the more or less vivid colouration of the floral organs does not play the preponderating part assigned to it by Sprengel, H. Muller and their numerous followers. A flower may be as green as its leaves without its fertilisation by insects being affected. The sense of smell, so highly developed in most insects, so far from being merely an accessory factor is, in fact, the chief sense by which they find the flowers which contain pollen and nector."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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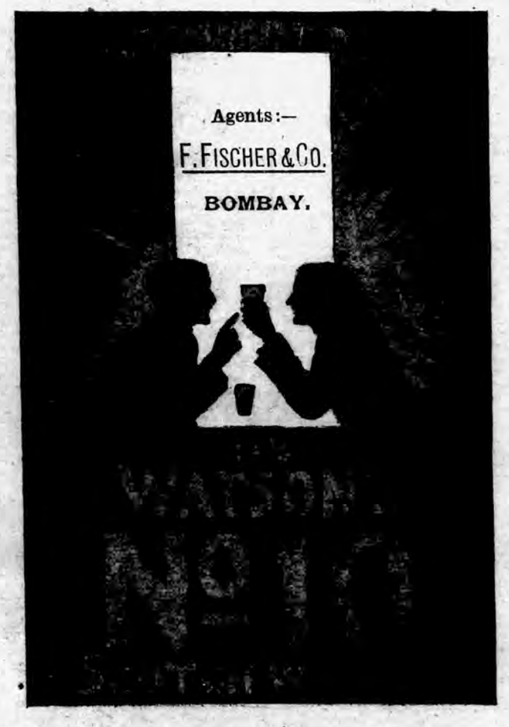

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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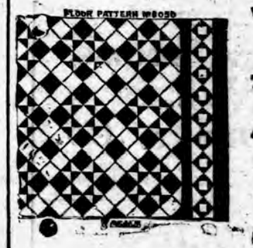

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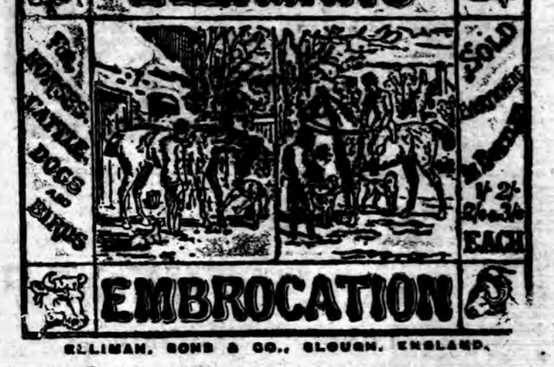

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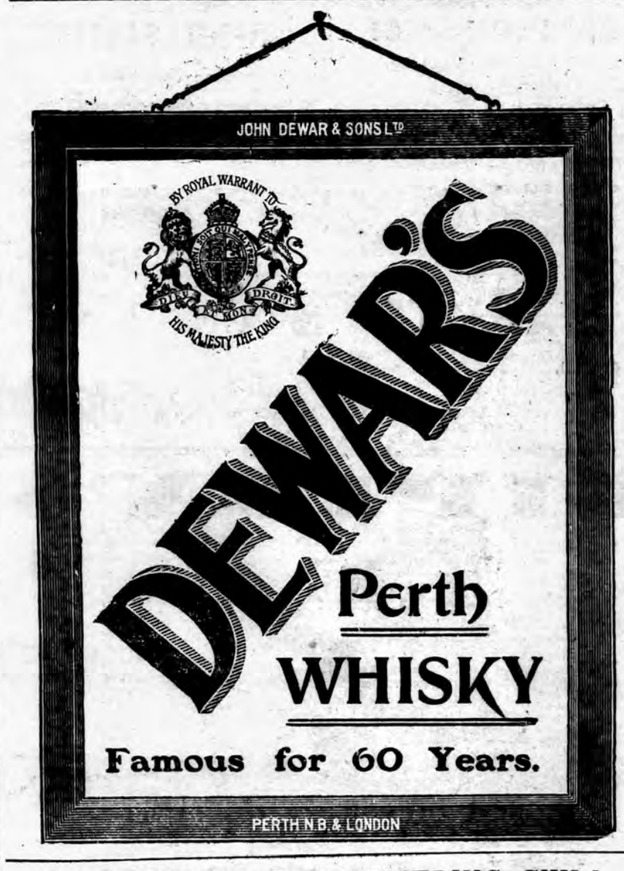

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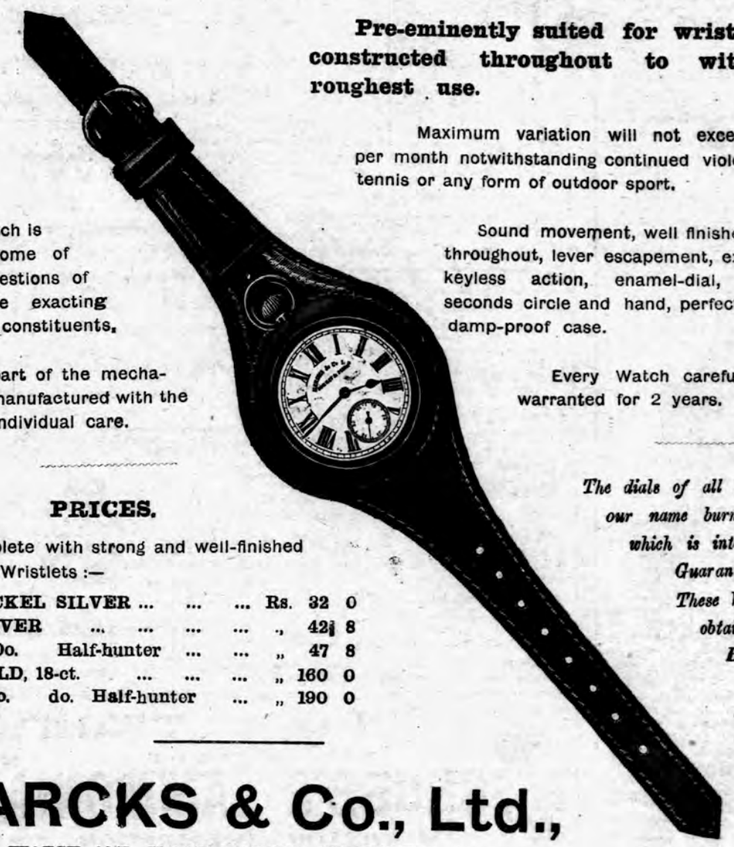

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